

For Reference

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS ROOM

Ex LIBRIS
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTAENSIS



THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

THE RELATIONSHIP OF NEIGHBORHOOD AND PARENTAL
SOCIAL CONTROLS TO TEENAGE MISBEHAVIOR

BY



GLORIA M. BURIMA SIPERKO

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE
OF MASTER OF ARTS

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

FALL, 1970

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES

The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies for acceptance, a thesis entitled "The Relationship of Neighborhood and Parental Social Controls to Teenage Misbehavior" submitted by Gloria M. Burima Siperko in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

ABSTRACT

From a review of the literature on the control of the teenager by his family and neighborhood a set of assumptions, a theoretical model, and a series of hypotheses were derived. It was assumed that the family would exercise more social control over the teenager than the neighborhood, because of the face-to-face interaction, the process of identification, the affectional relationships, and the Gemeinschaft-type cohesion present in the family. The neighborhood was characterized by less face-to-face interaction, a hybrid of primary and secondary relationships, and a more Gesellschaft-type cohesion. It was suggested that the most efficient predictor of teenage misbehavior would be a combination of family and neighborhood control.

A mail back questionnaire was used to gather data on the perceptions of teenagers' mothers. These teenagers were in grades 9 and 10 in Edmonton's public schools and lived in certain specific pre-selected urban areas. The data for 13 areas were analyzed by using a rank-correlation method. (Kendall's tau and partial tau).

The findings showed that only minor modifications were needed for the initially suggested theoretical model and assumptions. The most important modifications were the clarification of parental control variables, and the position of social class in the theoretical model. It was affirmed that the most efficient prediction of teenage misbehavior was the combined factor of family and neighborhood social control. The stronger the neighborhood control and the higher the

ABSTRACT ... continued

neighborhood index of direct parental control, the lower the teenage misbehavior index for that neighborhood.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express a special thanks to my supervisor, Dr. Lyle Larson, who encouraged and helped me in the writing of this thesis. I also wish to extend a sincere thanks to the other members of my committee, Drs. J.C. Hackler and D. Friesen, for their helpful comments and discussions.

A special note of acknowledgement is in order to the staff of the Community Study, for their administration of the questionnaire, collection of data, coding of questionnaire items used, etc.

I would also like to thank Mrs. Gloria Falsnes for her expert typing and willing helpfulness in preparing this thesis in its present form.

Gloria Mae Burima Siperko

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. NATURE OF THE INVESTIGATION	4
The Problem	4
Background of Theory and Research	6
Theoretical Considerations	19
Central Concepts in the Study	30
The Hypotheses	33
Summary and Conclusions	34
Footnotes	35
III. METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH	38
Introduction	38
Data Source	38
The Neighborhoods	42
Sample and Population - Ecological Fallacy	48
The Operationalization of Concepts and The Formation of Independent Variables	48
Additive Index Formation	55
The Operationalization of the Concept of Teen- age Misbehavior - The Dependent Variable	56
Analysis of Data	57
Summary	60
Footnotes	61

TABLE OF CONTENTS ... continued

CHAPTER	PAGE
IV. PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS: THE RELATIONSHIP OF NEIGHBORHOOD AND PARENTAL SOCIAL CONTROLS TO TEENAGE MISBEHAVIOR	64
Introduction	64
Findings	71
Interpretation	80
Limitations	87
Conclusions	89
BIBLIOGRAPHY	91

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE		PAGE
2:1	A Summary of the Findings and Weaknesses of Relevant Research	16
3:1	Response Rates by Census Tracts as Neighborhoods in Public School Survey	41
3:2	Census Tract Characteristics Combined to Suggest Cohesion: Women in Labor Force, Child-Woman Ratio, and Youth Ratio (1961, 1966 Census)	44
3:3	Census Tract Characteristics Combined to Suggest Social Class: Education, Occupation, and Income (1961, 1966 Census)	45
3:4	Classificatory Continuum of the Factors Combining to Suggest Cohesion Index: Women in Labor Force, Child-Women Ration, and Youth Ratio	46
3:5	A Classificatory Continuum of the Factors Combined to suggest Social Class Index: Education, Occupation, Income, etc.	47
3:6	Gamma Correlation Matrix: Parental Social Control, Parent-Teenager Affect, and Family Cohesion	50
3:7	Gamma Correlation Matrix: Neighborhood Cohesion ..	51
3:8	Two Methods of Ranking the Family Cohesion Variable: A Methodological Example	59
4:1	Percentages and Rankings of Neighborhoods on each Variable	66
4:2	Findings Compared with Pre-study Demographic Classification by Neighborhood	68
4:3	Intercorrelation Matrix: Kendall's Tau	70
4:4	Kendall's Tau Correlation Matrix: Family Variables and Teenage Misbehavior	72
4:5	Kendall's Tau Correlation Matrix: Neighborhood Variables and Teenage Misbehavior	75
4:6	Kendall's Tau Correlation Matrix: Teenage Misbehavior by Social Class, Family, and Neighborhood Variables	76

LIST OF TABLES ... continued

TABLE		PAGE
4:7	Condensed Rankings of Table 4:1	81
4:8	The Data and Suggested Teenage Misbehavior Typology: A Comparison	83

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE		PAGE
3:1	Location of Neighbourhoods by Census Tract, Edmonton: 1966	42a
4:1	Diagrammatic Scheme of Relationships	84

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The major purpose of this thesis is to ascertain the relationship between parental and neighborhood social control, and neighborhood teenage misbehavior. It is expected that misbehavior will be lower in areas where high social control is exercised. Specifically, the amount and kind of parental and neighborhood control over teenagers, and the familial and neighborhood characteristics that are related to this control will be considered.

The concept of social control has not been adequately explored in the literature. The distinction between the characteristics of a group that determine interaction, and interaction of the group has not been clearly defined. It is suggested here that a combination of defining characteristics of a group and the interaction of the group members, determine the control exercised by the group.¹

The relationship between family structural characteristics and delinquency, as a form of teenage misbehavior, has been considered by other authors (c.f. Wolfgang, et.al., 1962; Quay, 1965; and Rodman and Grams, 1967). It is suggested here that it is not the family structure characteristics which are important in the etiology of teenage misbehavior, but the type and closeness of the family interaction that are related to these characteristics. An example of this may be seen in the working mother studies. In various studies, there

is a discrepancy as to the relationship of working mothers to the incidence of delinquency. Stott (1960); McCord, et.al. (1959); and Glueck and Glueck (1957), suggested a resolution. They suggested that the fact of a mother working is not significant. What is of importance to the incidence of delinquency in these cases is the closeness of supervision while the mother is at work, and the affectional relationship between the child and his mother.

This thesis tests the ideas that the incidence of teenage misbehavior (of which delinquency is a type) is closely related to family cohesiveness, an affectional relationship between a parent and a teenager, and the amount of social control exercised over a teenager by his parents. It is also suggested that the cohesion characterizing primary groups, and the accompanying social control, will be most strongly and negatively related to teenage misbehavior. The characteristics of home intactness, mother employment, sex of the teenager, age of the parents, mobility of the family, family size, type of family dwelling, and social class of the family are seen as less important in the etiology of teenage misbehavior; than the affectional relationship between the teenager and his mother and the cohesiveness of the entire family group.²

Footnotes

- 1 It is also acknowledged that the amount and type of social control operating on an individual is not the sole determinant of the individual's behavior, only an important factor.
- 2 Social class is the only structural characteristic used as a control variable in the present study. The rest of the family structural variables could be described as control variables, but are out of the scope of this present thesis and will be dealt with in future research.

CHAPTER II

NATURE OF INVESTIGATION

The Problem

A review of the literature indicates that there is a discrepancy as to who controls the teenager, the parents in a family unit or the neighborhood in which the teenager lives. Barth, Watson and Blanchard (1966) suggest that parents have lost control over their teenagers, and along with Maccoby, Johnson and Church (1958) show the importance of the neighborhood in taking over the control of teenagers. Nye (1958), Dentler and Monroe (1961), Cervantes (1965), Gold (1963), Fraser (1967), and Callard (1967) show that the family interaction, and the closeness of relationship between a teenager and his parents, are the most important factors effecting the teenager's behavior. Therefore it is suggested that the variables of family cohesion and the closeness of relationship between specific members in the family (parent-teenager affect) are directly and positively related to the social control exercised over teenagers. McCord, McCord and Zola (1959) combine the effects of parental and neighborhood interaction in controlling the teenager. This study attempts to show that both neighborhood social control and parental social control work together to control teenage behavior most effectively.

The studies that researched the importance of the relation-

ship between the family interaction and teenage behavior have many similarities, but all these studies omitted the importance of the neighborhood (except McCord, et.al.). The studies that researched the importance of the neighborhood as controlling teenage behavior also omitted the importance of family interaction, though their individual findings support each other.

This thesis is an attempt to combine the effects of neighborhood and parental control as related to teenage behavior. It is suggested that: the combined effects of both neighborhood interaction (cohesion) and family interaction (cohesion) provide the most effective control of teenage behavior, thus reducing teenage misbehavior.¹

The data available consists of the perceptions of one parent in a family group. Therefore the cohesiveness of a neighborhood is actually constructed from the parents' reported activities in, and perceptions of, their neighborhood. The concept of family cohesion is the perceived family cohesion by the parent in the survey.

A delinquency rate as the dependent variable would be preferable to an index of teenage misbehavior. The perceptions of one parent do not give us an adequate delinquency rate, but do give an index of the parent's perceptions of her teenager's behavior.

This thesis uses the data and basic concepts from a larger research project (Bourgette and Hackler, 1968). Therefore, the concepts of neighborhood, neighborhood cohesiveness, neighborhood social control, and misbehavior index will be only briefly mentioned.

Background of Theory and Research

This thesis seeks to combine the complementary, but individually incomplete, findings in the research studies presented below. Therefore these research studies will be dealt with in some detail, with reference to their findings, strengths and weaknesses.

The Nye (1958) study. Nye studies the relationship between family interaction variables and delinquency. The findings that are most relevant to this thesis are: 1) the identification with the parent by the teenager (indirect control) is associated with low delinquency; 2) the more effective the mechanisms of indirect control, the less need for direct control; and 3) the less favorable the attitudes toward family recreation and the less the actual frequency of home recreation with each parent, the greater the amount of delinquent behavior.²

Initially, Nye differentiated between direct and indirect social control; but in his analysis he did not deal with both concepts. Nye's main interest was the relationship between his sample of boys and their parents, but he did not deal with the family unit as a whole. The main concept was the rejection of the parent by the adolescent, which Nye connected with the social control exercised by the parent.³

It is important to note that in his introductory discussion, Nye linked the concept of social control to the development of the adolescent's conscience. The adolescent was controlled internally and informally through identification with his parents. In this identification, the parents were able to teach the adolescent what was right and wrong, which in turn was internalized into the adolescent's con-

science. McCord, McCord, and Zola (1959) also discussed the affectional ties of the mother with the teenager as a process of developing a conscience and thus reducing the likelihood of the adolescent being delinquent.

The Fraser (1967) study. Fraser replicated Nye's study in New Zealand. Fraser's findings confirmed Nye's findings, and suggested that the New Zealand families have more control over adolescents than the United States families because of the more cohesive family units in New Zealand. Fraser did suggest that a large proportion of delinquency is a result of a failure in controls, but did not suggest why this was so.

The Dentler and Monroe (1961) study. Dentler and Monroe analyzed the social correlates of early adolescent theft. They found that: 1) high theft scale scorers were significantly less likely to confide in their mothers and fathers, and more likely to perceive their families as essentially unloving; 2) high theft scorers were also slightly less likely to see themselves as treated equitably by their families; and 3) high theft scorers reported spending fewer evenings at home. These findings supported those found by Nye (1958) and Fraser (1967), as to the importance of the family relationship to delinquency. Dentler and Monroe's research differed from Nye's research, in that they used a younger sample of both girls and boys. Dentler and Monroe replicated part of Nye's research, but did not add to the applicability or clarity of theory.⁴

The major criticism of this study is that concepts are not discussed or specified, and only specific questions and their relation-

ships to the theft scale are used.⁵ The concept of social control was not mentioned, and no theoretical frame of reference was suggested for the relationships that were found between the family variables and the theft scale scores. The major significance of the Dentler-Monroe research was to test the scalability, reliability, and external validity of the suggested theft scale.

The Gold (1963) study. Gold suggested that the amount of control of an agent (group or person) over an individual depends a great deal on the attractiveness of the controlling individual to the control target. If attraction does not bind one person to another, the control exercised will be weak. Gold also suggested that the greatest potential for control is within the family group. It is therefore suggested by Gold that the control factor would apply to all classes and could explain delinquency regardless of the juvenile's status in a social system.

One basic problem with the Gold study was that it did not go into any serious discussion of the concepts of social control, family cohesion, or the relationships between parent and child. Social control was not measured, but only abstractly assumed to be linked to the attraction factor which was measured.

The Callard (1967) study. Callard studied the differences between recidivist and non-recidivist boys aged 11 to 14. The findings suggested that the chances of success (non-recidivism) were higher when the boy's parents (or substitutes) were happily related, when the boy had a close relationship with his mother (or substitute), and

a generally good relationship with both parents.

Callard did not consider the social control variable. The important concepts of closeness of relationships between the parents and the adolescent (parent-teenager affect), and delinquency were linked but why this was theoretically feasible was not explained.⁶ Callard did not distinguish between the concepts of the relationship between a parent and a teenager or between the parents, and the relationship of the entire family.

The Cervantes (1965) study. Cervantes did not deal with delinquency as teenage misbehavior, but compared the family variables of a sample of grade 12 dropouts with the family variables of graduates. He found that: 1) an overwhelming majority of dropouts saw their family members as failing to accept each other, while the majority of graduates saw their families as accepting each other; 2) the majority of dropouts' families participated infrequently in leisure activities together, versus the majority of graduates who were accustomed to family participation; 3) the majority of dropouts had inadequate intercommunication with their families, while the majority of graduates had at least adequate intercommunication; and 4) there was need of a family that was a primary group in order to properly socialize and control teenagers.

Cervantes' major focus was on high school dropouts and not on delinquency. Therefore, only if we assume that deviancy from expected behavior is a link between the problems of dropouts and delinquency, can the Cervantes study findings apply here. This study is the only one that presents an adequate theoretical background to the problem of

family relationships and the deviance of a child in that family. The focus of this theoretical orientation is the family that is characterized by primary relationships versus the one that is not.⁷

Cervantes suggested that the dropout was a product of a family deficient in primary relations, therefore the dropout was caused by these deficient primary relation families. It may be that the relationships that Cervantes was measuring were a result of the teenager dropping out of school and his family's reaction, or explained by the two variables' relationships to a third variable. This same problem is present in this thesis since only the coexistence of family cohesion and teenage misbehavior could be measured, and longitudinal analysis was not possible.

One criticism is applicable to the Cervantes study. Cervantes mentioned the family variables that are being considered here, but did not clearly define them. He suggested the acceptance of the total person, the depth of intercommunication, and pleasurable experiences as family variables.

The McCord, McCord, and Zola (1959) study. McCord, McCord, and Zola analyzed the relationships between family interaction and crime in their study. They found that: 1) particularly high criminality existed in families with neglecting fathers, and in families with passive or neglecting mothers; and 2) the adolescent's neighborhood by itself did not exert an independently important influence. Boys from cohesive homes in poor neighborhoods did not have higher delinquency rates than boys from cohesive homes in better neighborhoods; 3) cohesive homes had the lowest percentage of boys convicted of crimes than

any other type of home; and 4) the highest crime rates appear in poor neighborhoods in families which are not cohesive.

The purpose of the McCord, et.al. study was different from the Cambridge-Somerville project, even though the same data were used.⁸ McCord, et.al. suggested that the counsellor project had no impact because it did not alter deficient (neglecting, passive, etc.) family interaction. McCord, et.al., attempted to determine from the case-study files what the differences in characteristics were between the boys who had eventually been convicted for crimes (other than traffic offenses) and/or committed to penal institutions, and those who had no criminal record in the court. They found that the nature of family interaction, and the consequent characteristics, most significantly differentiated between the two groups.

McCord, et.al., briefly suggested that a close family relationship is important because it must satisfy the teenager's deep emotional needs. If these needs are not met in the family, the teenager is much more likely to become deviant. This was suggested in the conclusion, but the analysis of the data was not carried out with this, or any other, theoretical orientation. Even though McCord, et.al., suggested that there is a difference in the relationship between each individual parent and his/her teenager, and the interaction within the family unit; they did not do anything with this. The authors were mainly interested in characterizing the backgrounds of the men who had criminal records as different from those who did not.

It is important to note that the McCord, et.al., study is the only one that attempts to combine the effects of the neighborhood and

the family in the origins of crime. McCord, et.al also pointed out a very important fact, that by looking at the characteristics of a teenager's family we can see why some boys in high crime areas have criminal records and others do not. The family can be seen as an insulator against misbehavior, given that the family is non-deviant in its orientation.

The mother's personality had the most important influence in the genesis of criminality (whether the mother was loving or rejecting). This was suggested because of the mother's part in determining the development of the youth's conscience. Considering this, McCord, et. al., concluded that the cause of crime is beyond the control of the teenager, and then made some important suggestions for social policy. The authors suggested that since the origins of crime are fundamentally seen in the teenager's early family interactions, preventive and remedial programs will fail if this is not acknowledged.

Two other research studies, specifically applicable to neighborhood cohesion, are presented below.⁹

The Barth, Watson, and Blanchard (1966) study. Barth, Watson and Blanchard found that: 1) There is a direct relationship between the degree of a neighbor's social intimacy with the parents of children in a neighborhood and their willingness to provide these parents with information about deviant acts committed by their children; 2) Since the activities of adolescents are not directly visible to parents (because of the social ecology of modern residential neighborhoods), effective social control rests on the willingness of other adults (neighbors) to provide parents with information about their

children's behavior; and 3) the social control over children by parents is non-effective.

Barth, et.al., dealt mainly with the factor of availability of adequate knowledge of children's behavior, and showed that if this knowledge was not available (as they suggested it was not in mass society) then the children's behavior would be beyond the control of their parents. Mass society is characterized by the norm of non-intervention, high rates of residential mobility, and a high degree of role differentiation and insulation; which limits access to child behavior knowledge by the parents. The authors suggested that when this limitation to the access of parental knowledge of child behavior (lack of control) is found in combination with strong pressures toward deviance, there will be a strain toward deviance.

The basic problem with the Barth, et.al, approach to the problem of social control over children is that they assume there is only one, and therefore consider only one, control source as relevant in their research, i.e. the intervention of neighbors or neighborhood social control.¹⁰

Barth, et.al. mentioned an important point in that neighborhood control is less effective in urban mass society because of its lack of the primary group characteristic. The members of the neighborhood have primary group relations, but not within the neighborhood. The majority of mass urban society's members have primary relations outside the neighborhood in their work groups, in their entertaining which is done with people outside the neighborhood, etc.

The Maccoby, Johnson, and Church (1958) study. A research project carried out by Maccoby, et.al. found that: 1) the high delinquency area was clearly less integrated; 2) the low delinquency area was highly homogeneous with respect to religion and ethnicity; and 3) there was an indication of greater social control in the low delinquency area, especially to acts of delinquency in which the observer was not the victim.

The major weakness in the Maccoby, et.al., research is that they did not specify the types of social control that are operative over teenager behavior (except to briefly mention informal social control) and did not consider the family as a control agency.

Maccoby, et.al. suggested that homogeneity of characteristics determines the amount of integration in a neighborhood, which in turn effects the amount of delinquency that is tolerated. This would suggest that in order to have a low delinquency rate in the neighborhood, the people must have homogeneous characteristics. A proposal to lessen delinquency as a type of misbehavior by segregating people into communities by their characteristics would not be very practical, or well accepted.

Summary. There are some major weaknesses common to the above studies. There is a general lack of theoretical background and rationale, which is actually a criticism applicable to a large proportion of sociological research. There is little attempt to specify, clarify, and define the variables used by the researchers. This hinders the ability to compare or replicate the studies. As pointed out in the introduction (Chapter I), the concept social control is inadequately

defined and researched.

In addition, the variables of family cohesion, and the specific relationship between one child and one parent were not separated. It is important to keep these concepts separated because if the family unit is cohesive, this does not necessarily mean that the relationship between two specific members in a family unit will be close.

A summary of the findings and criticisms of each study is presented in Table 2:1.

Table 2:1 A Summary of the Findings and Weaknesses
of the Relevant Research

Findings	Weaknesses
NYE (1958) 1) Identification with parent by teenager is associated with low delinquency. 2) The more effective the indirect control, the less need for direct control. 3) The lower the frequency of home recreation with each parent, the greater the amount of delinquency.	1) Analysis did not deal with initially suggested direct and indirect social control concepts. 2) Did not deal with the family as a unit. 3) Lack of supporting or building theory.
FRASER (1967) 1) Confirmation of Nye's findings. 2) New Zealand families have more control over teenagers than the US families.	1) Did not resolve any of the weaknesses in Nye's research.
DENTLER & MONROE (1961) 1) Delinquents were significantly less likely to confide in their mothers and fathers. 2) Delinquents were less likely to see themselves as treated equitably by families. 3) Delinquents spent fewer evenings at home.	1) Did not add any theoretical clarity to research findings. 2) Concepts are not specified or discussed. 3) No theoretical significance was suggested for relationships found.
GOLD (1963) 1) Amount of control of an agent over an individual depends on the attractiveness of controlling individual to control target.	1) No theoretical suggestion of why social control is operative. 2) Weak theoretical background. 3) Concepts are not clearly defined, discussed or measured.

continued Table 2:1

Findings	Weaknesses
CALLARD (1967) 1) Chances of non-recidivism were higher when boy's parents were happily related, and when boy and parents had a close relationship.	1) Social control concept is not considered. 2) A theoretical rationale is not suggested. 3) The closeness of the relationship between parent and teenager is not separated from the cohesion of the entire family.
CERVANTES (1965) 1) Dropouts see families as failing to accept each other. 2) Dropouts participate less in leisure activities together. 3) Dropouts have less adequate communication with families. 4) Need of family that is primary group in order to socialize and control teenager.	1) Did not differentiate family concepts.
McCORD, McCORD and ZOLA (1959) 1) Crime was related to families with neglecting fathers, and passive and neglecting mothers. 2) The neighborhood by itself did not exert an independently important influence. 3) Cohesive homes had lowest amount of crime. 4) High crime rates were in poor neighborhoods and in non-cohesive families.	1) No theoretical background suggested. 2) Characterization of neighborhoods as cohesive or non-cohesive was not used. 3) The discussion of concepts was not clear.

continued Table 2:1

Findings	Weaknesses
BARTH, WATSON & BLANCHARD (1966) 1) Direct relationship between friendliness of neighbors and informal social control over teenagers. 2) Effective social control rests on willingness of neighbors to provide parents with information. 3) Social control over children by parents is non-effective.	1) Did not deal with parental control. 2) Lack of theoretical background.
MACCOBY, JOHNSON & CHURCH (1958) 1) High delinquency area is less integrated. 2) Low delinquency area is less highly homogeneous. 3) Greater social control in low delinquency area.	1) Did not specify types of social control operative over teenager. 2) Did not consider family as control agency. 3) No theoretical background presented.

Theoretical Considerations

It has been suggested that both neighborhood cohesion and family cohesion are related to the most effective control of teenage behavior. The basic assumptions underlying this perspective are outlined below.

Basic Assumptions:

- 1) Group membership involves role learning, and consequent sanctions (or social control).

All humans belong to social groups due to the nature and needs of man as a social being (Shibutani, 1961; and LaPiere, 1954). Members of social groups acquire roles with an accompanying range of behavioral expectations. These expectations may be defined as normative behavior, and clarify the rules of the groups to which man belongs. If these expectations are not met by group members, sanctions will be applied. Shibutani (1961:56) refers to these sanctions as: "norms concerning the enforcement of other norms". These sanctions are the social control of the group. Social control can be of many forms: internal, external, direct, indirect, formal or informal. It may be suggested that these categories of social control are not necessarily mutually exclusive, though they should be separately defined. Internal and direct social control can be seen to overlap. Nye (1958) discussed three types of social control, but his definitions were imprecise. He did not suggest that internal control could be both direct and indirect. Nye suggested that internal control was a function of the individual's conscience. Direct control was to be exercised through overt restriction of behavior, threat of punishment,

etc. Indirect control is facilitated through the social and emotional nature of man.

Social control is normally defined in terms of the ability of a group to control its members. Shibutani (1961:60) defines social control as:

"keeping behavior within bounds of group expectations".

Reiss (1951:196) defines social control similarly as:

"the ability of social groups or institutions to make norms or rules effective".

This ability is exercised in many ways and in different kinds of groups.¹¹

Social control is not synonymous with personal or self control (c.f. Reiss, 1951). Personal controls are the result of the process of socialization by an internalization of social controls, whereas social controls are exercised through group membership socialization. Clausen (1968) suggested that socialization and social control are complementary bases for social order and continuity. Every relationship involves socialization because every relationship evolves into a definition of mutual role expectations and a disposition to conform to these expectations. If a disposition to conform to these role expectations is not internalized, a termination of the relationship is inevitable.

- 2) Social control is most effectively exercised within a primary group.

Cooley (1913) stated that primary groups are primary because they give the individual his first comprehensive experience of social unity in a permanent relationship. Social control is most effectively exercised in these primary groups, because of the face-to-face per-

sonal interaction that is present here and absent in other groups. This face-to-face interaction is the most effective control of deviant acts because of the identification process that occurs (see point #4 below), and its characteristically different cohesive properties.

A non-delinquent teenager has been socially controlled by his primary membership groups. These groups have provided the teenager with non-delinquent social roles, and accompanying effective non-delinquent norms and rules (c.f. Reiss, 1951). In turn, the misbehaving teenager has developed a delinquent role through delinquent socialization within his primary group association. If the non-deviant family does not meet the emotional needs demanded by the teenager in his primary group relationships, the likelihood of the teenager becoming delinquent is greatly increased.

The primary group relationship, which is further described by Cooley as "the sort of sympathy and mutual identification for which 'we' is the natural expression" (c.f. Cooley, 1913), is defined here as a type of cohesiveness. Not all primary groups are cohesive. Some primary groups may be extremely non-cohesive and in great conflict. Primary interaction does not necessarily facilitate insulation against delinquency, but it could be the best insulator if characterized by strong cohesiveness. Shibutani (1961) sees primary groups as being characterized by different degrees of cohesion. He defines the primary group relationship as "an association of people who know each other on an individual basis" (c.f. Shibutani, 1961:404). The primary group is characterized as: 1) small, 2) usually sustained over a long period of time, 3) having a sense of intimacy, 4) the participants

having an interaction that is not specialized, and 5) relatively stable.

The basic ideas set forth by Toennies (1957), Durkheim (1933), and Cooley (1913) are similar. They are all characterizing group interaction and relationships on a continuum of natural or purposeful interaction. The *Gemeinschaft*, mechanical-solidarity, and primary group relationships are natural and spontaneous types of relationships that are basic to human interaction. The *Gesellschaft*, organic-solidarity, and secondary group relationships are purposeful and entered into in order to work towards a specific end. There are also many differences between the theorists discussed, the major one being whether the level of analysis and discussion is on the group (e.g. Toennies and Durkheim), or on the individual level (e.g. Cooley).

Therefore, social control is suggested to be effective within natural and spontaneous types of relationships that are basic to human interaction. If these relationships occur in cohesive groups, social control will be most effective (as hypothesized below).

- 3) The family unit may be seen as the clearest example of a primary group.

Shibutani (1961) has suggested that not all families are necessarily primary groups, but that most families are. The family is the focus of the most important agent of socialization, because here the child spends the majority of his early formative years. It is only natural that the family will have less influence as the child matures, becomes more independent, broadens his area of primary interaction to include peers, teachers, etc., and thus gradually moves away from the sole-influence of his family. However, Bowerman (1958-59) has showed that lowered orientation toward the family with maturation of the teen-

ager is not inevitable, but usually occurs when a poor parent-child adjustment is made.

It is important to note that the family is not the only influential primary group during adolescence, but one of the most important ones (c.f. Nye, 1958; McCord, et.al., 1959; Callard, 1967; Cervantes, 1965; Eisenberg, 1965; etc.). Winch (1962) has pointed out that the influence of the family over the child must be considered within the context of societal structure. The family does not exist in a vacuum, but is effected by the surrounding society. Therefore the results of the present research must be considered in the context of Western-Canadian society, which is differentially characterized from other geographical locales. Alberta is certainly different from other Canadian provinces in its economic, political, educational, and religious structure. It may be suggested that Edmonton is similar to other Western Canadian cities of similar size, in sociological characteristics.

- 4) Parental control of the teenager is facilitated through identification and the desire for approval.

A child is likely to be obedient and conforming because he has learned that disobedience may be taken personally by his parents. The parent may feel hurt that the child disobeyed, as though the disobedience was a direct insult to him personally.

Winch (1962) has suggested that identification must not be confused with socialization, even though both effect behavior. Winch defines socialization as:

"the acquisition of skills, attitudes,

values, norms, and the disposition to conform by a person who is usually but not necessarily young".

He also defines identification as:

"the more or less lasting influence one person exerts on the behavior of another".¹²

Identification is the process by which an individual (I) admires and wishes to model himself after another individual (M). Socialization is the process by which an individual acquires a specific role; while through identification his personality is formed.

The importance of identification to maintaining social control is seen in the identification process. Every child is involved in identification with his parents (c.f. Sears, 1957; Parsons and Bales, 1955; and Stoke, 1950). The parent controls the amount of praise and affection (reward) he gives to his child. Through the control of this reward the parent becomes the model of the child who desires the reward. Winch (1962) suggests that the model and reward are the necessary and sufficient conditions for identification to occur. The parent controls the child internally through the process of identification and approval, because the child desires to identify himself with his parent and to acquire the rewards of praise and affection.

- 5) It follows from assumption 4 that:
indirect social control in the family is facilitated by a strong affectional relationship between the parent and the child (c.f. Gold, 1963; and Nye, 1958).

It is important to note that if there is a strong positive attachment between the parent and the teenager, that the period of

effective control will be lengthened and will not be easily diminished with time as the child matures.

- 6) The neighborhood is a hybrid of primary and secondary relationships.¹³

Shibutani (1961) sees the differentiation between primary and secondary group relations as on a continuum of social distance. The world of the modern man is characterized by highly role-segmented lives and living patterns, a rapid rate of industrialization, a high rate of mobility, and a heterogeneous population. Because of this, modern urban residential area interaction can not be characterized by purely primary or secondary group relations. Therefore neighborhood interaction can be seen as differing in degrees of intensity of primary-secondary interaction, and in varying degrees of cohesiveness.

In the mass urban society the members meet one another in highly segmental roles, because they are less dependent upon particular persons. If an individual is dependent on someone this is confined to a highly specialized aspect of his activity (c.f. Wirth, 1957). It is also suggested that the majority of contacts within a city are face-to-face, but still impersonal, superficial, transitory, and segmental.

- 7) The character of neighborhood social control is of less intensive primary interaction than parental control.

The teenager would have much less to loose psychologically and emotionally, if he lost the approval of the neighborhood rather than the approval of his parents.¹⁴

- 8) When social control breaks down or is absent, deviance is more likely to occur.

Reiss (1951) suggested that social control breaks down when there is a: 1) relative absence of internalized norms and rules, 2) breakdown in previously established controls, or 3) relative absence of, or conflict in, social rules or sanctions in the social groups.

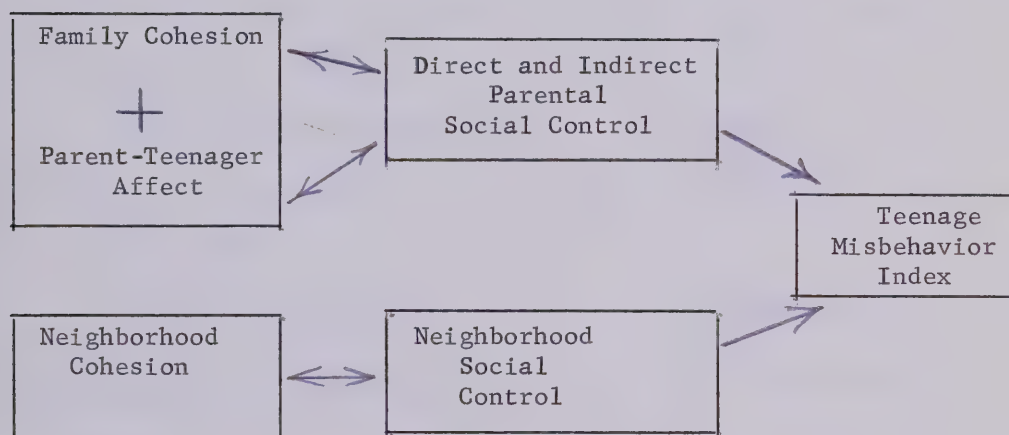
Deviance from normative behavior (teenage misbehavior) may also be seen as a consequence of deviant socialization experience, or incomplete and inadequate communication of norms (Clausen, 1968). These deviant socialization processes are well documented by Miller (1958), Sutherland and Cressey (1955), and Short (1957). Where there is inadequate communication of the norms, deviance is a function of ignorance. An example of this can be seen in exceeding the speed limit that you did not know existed. It is also well documented that deviance can be viewed as a function of opportunity (Cloward and Ohlin, 1961; Merton, 1938; and Sutherland, 1949). This view suggests that different classes of boys with different characteristics have differential opportunity to succeed and differential opportunity to commit delinquent acts. Some may not have an opportunity to embezzle, to commit fraud, or any other white color crime; while other teenagers may not have an opportunity to participate in gang fights.

McCord, et.al. (1959) suggested that delinquency was a result of the failure of the family group to meet the emotional needs of the teenager. This was basically an absence or breakdown in affectional ties within the teenager's most important primary group, making it ineffective as a conventional socialization agent. Since

the family was ineffective as a socialization agent, it also had lost its control over the teenager.

The above assumptions and discussion provides a basis for the following theoretical considerations. A strict distinction is made here between a neighborhood level of conceptualization and an individual level. Only neighborhood indices of all concepts are used, and all the hypotheses are stated at the neighborhood level.

Process Model. A process model of explaining teenage misbehavior can be seen within the milieu of the teenager's social control systems.



The variables of social control are conceptually intervening between cohesiveness and teenage misbehavior in both the family and neighborhood systems. It is not clear whether the relationships between cohesiveness and social control in both the family and neighborhood systems are simply co-extensive, but it is hypothesized that they are strongly positively inter-related, and are strongly negatively

related to teenage misbehavior. It is also not clear whether the relationship between family cohesion and parent-teenager affect is just co-extensive; but it is hypothesized that there is a strong positive relationship between the two concepts.

The greatest control can be exercised through a highly cohesive neighborhood structure and a highly cohesive family framework. If the teenager's family is highly cohesive and his relationship with his parents is close, he will be effectively controlled in an indirect and a direct process by the family. In combination with this, if the teenager's neighborhood is highly cohesive in interaction and has a high index of intervention (high direct informal social control), the likelihood of that teenager misbehaving will be the lowest.¹⁵

Teenage Misbehavior Typology. A typology of teenage misbehavior is presented below to help explain the index of misbehavior for a neighborhood.

<u>Independent Variables</u>		<u>Dependent Variable</u>
<u>Parental Control</u> (Family Cohesion)	<u>Neighborhood Control</u> (Neighborhood Cohesion)	<u>Teenage Misbehavior</u>
High	High	Low
High	Low	Medium-Low
Low	High	Medium
Low	Low	High

This typology suggests that parental social control is the most salient predictor of teenage misbehavior; but when combined with neighborhood social control, this combination becomes the most effective

predictor of misbehavior.

When parental control is high and neighborhood control is high, teenagers in these family units will be both: a) indirectly and directly informally controlled by their families because of their primary relations with them; and b) directly and informally controlled by the members of their neighborhoods because of their combination of primary-secondary relations with them. With the most effective control possible operating on teenagers in a neighborhood, the likelihood of a high neighborhood misbehavior index will be lowest compared to the three other possible control situations. As discussed above, parental control is most effective because of the teenager's possible loss of parental approval, and because of the primary type interaction between parent and teenager. But neighborhood control is auxiliary to parental control because of its more secondary interaction qualities, and therefore a different type of cohesion. Neighborhood control (based on primary-secondary interaction) is probably most effective in the more extreme cases where the other primary relations of the teenager have broken down.¹⁶

Family cohesion, and closeness of relationship between the teenager and his non-deviant parents, could be seen to insulate the teenager from a deviant sub-culture or general deviant influence in a high delinquency area. This could explain why many teenagers in a high delinquency prone neighborhood are not delinquent.

Therefore, a cohesive versus non-cohesive neighborhood and family scheme, combined with a controlling versus non-controlling neighborhood and parental system could explain different neighborhood indices

of teenage misbehavior.

A specification of the central concepts and their definitions presented below may be derived from the theoretical model described above.

Central Concepts in the Study

Three main family concepts have been differentiated in the analysis of the family studies and the theoretical considerations presented above. These are: direct parental social control, family cohesion (family interaction that is related to parental social control), and parent-teenager affect (a specific parent-teenager relationship). All three of these concepts represent the perceptions of one adult in the family structure, usually the mother.¹⁷

The concept of parental social control used here is defined as the external restriction on the behavior of the teenager by the behavior of the parent.

In the literature described above the concept of family cohesion overlaps with the concept of the relationship between a parent and a particular child. In the present research the two concepts are separated, but there still is a positive and strong relation between them. In this thesis the concept family cohesion is defined as the close-knittedness of all the family members. This is similar to Durkheim's definition of solidarity, which he used to define different types of relationships between group members, dependent upon the amount or presence of the division of labor. Family cohesion is similar to Durkheim's concept of mechanical solidarity. Here the group's will and motive is dominant over the individual will of its

members. When there is high mechanical solidarity the group members interact solely for the personal rewards of interaction.

The parent-teenager affect (or indirect parental social control) concept is confused with the concept of parental social control by Nye (1958) and Fraser (1967), and is suggested to be actually what they termed indirect parental control.

In this thesis, parent-teenager affect is treated separately from the family cohesion concept. The concept of parent-teenager affect is defined as the closeness between the teenager and his parent. This relationship specifies the relationship between the one parent and a particular teenager in the family unit, which may differ greatly from the interaction of the entire family unit.

The following neighborhood concepts will be only briefly discussed here as they are to be used in the data analysis. The concepts of neighborhood cohesion and social control are discussed at length in the larger research project (c.f. Bourgette and Hackler, 1968). The concept of neighborhood cohesion is defined similarly to family cohesion, i.e., the close-knittedness of neighbors. The type of cohesion suggested here is similar to Durkheim's organic solidarity. Here the motive for interaction is suggested to be for contractual reasons. Each individual is seen as an end to the other's needs, and this is the basis of their relationship.

The neighborhood social control concept is defined as the amount of direct informal control exercised by the adults over the teenage behavior in the neighborhood.

The concept of neighborhood is defined as mothers in the

neighborhood who have teenagers in grades 9 and 10 in Edmonton's public schools. These mothers are not necessarily representative of the entire neighborhood.

The teenage misbehavior index is defined here as behavior of a teenager that is perceived as deviating from expected behavior. This perception of behavior as being deviant is relative to the mother's subculture, which is influenced by her neighborhood, associations, socialization, etc. Delinquency is a type of misbehavior and is included in this definition. The terms deviance and delinquency are not used because teenage misbehavior is a more inclusive term, and delinquency and deviance have legal connotations which are not included in the present concept. All teenagers misbehave at some time, but this misbehavior is not necessarily delinquent behavior.¹⁸

The social class index is defined as the relative socioeconomic status position occupied by an individual. In this thesis social class was operationalized as the percent of each neighborhood which was defined as possessing high occupational status. High social class was defined as professional and large managerial/or owner of a business; middle social class was defined as white collar positions; and low social class class was defined as blue collar and semi- to un-skilled workers. Social class is controlled for in each of the hypotheses tested below, because of its structural and antecedent properties.

The Hypotheses

From the basic assumptions, model and concepts described above, the general hypothesis to be tested on the neighborhood level is:

The stronger the neighborhood control and the higher the neighborhood index of parental control, the lower the teenage misbehavior index for that neighborhood.

The specific hypotheses outlined below will be better understood by referring to the process model outlined on page 27 above.

Specifically the following hypotheses will be tested:

(Each hypothesis is based on a neighborhood, and will be tested by comparing neighborhood indices.)

- 1) Family cohesion will be highly, positively, and independently related to parent-teenager affect and direct parental control.
- 2) Parent-teenager affect will be highly, positively, and independently related to direct parental control.
- 3) Family cohesion will be moderately, negatively, and independently related to teenage misbehavior.
- 4) Parent-teenager affect will be moderately, negatively, and independently related to teenage misbehavior.
- 5) Direct parental control will be highly, negatively, and independently related to teenage misbehavior.
- 6) Neighborhood cohesion will be highly, positively, and independently related to neighborhood control.
- 7) Neighborhood cohesion will be moderately, negatively, and independently related to teenage misbehavior.
- 8) Neighborhood control will be highly, negatively, and independently related to teenage misbehavior.

- 9) The negative and independent relationship between direct parental control and teenage misbehavior will be stronger than the independent relationships between family cohesion, parent-teenager affect, neighborhood cohesion, neighborhood control, or social class, and teenage misbehavior.

Summary and Conclusions

The relationships of the neighborhood indices of family cohesion, parent-teenager affect, and the amount of direct parental control, to the teenage misbehavior index are hypothesized. Also, the relationships of the neighborhood cohesion and neighborhood control indices to the teenage misbehavior index of a neighborhood are hypothesized. The major purpose of these hypotheses is to evaluate the relationship of family control and neighborhood control to teenage misbehavior. It has also been suggested that parental control is most strongly and negatively related to the teenage misbehavior index for a neighborhood.

The theoretical rationale for this expectation is seen in the more intensive primary interaction within the family unit and the related continuum of cohesion which is of a different type than the cohesion present between family units (neighborhood interaction). The more intensive primary interaction facilitates cohesive group behavior of a different type, and thus in turn facilitates control over group members in a different way and, as hypothesized in this case, stronger than the less intensive primary groups.

The methodology and methods utilized in researching these ideas are presented in the following chapter, Chapter III. This is followed by the presentation of the findings, interpretation, limitations, and conclusions in Chapter IV.

Footnotes

- 1 Cohesion is defined as close-knittedness (the members are involved and interested in the unit as a whole and with other individual members). For a more extensive discussion of cohesiveness applicable to the larger project, refer to "Community Cohesiveness and Its Impact on Community Behavior: A Research Project", by P. Bourgette and J.C. Hackler, a paper prepared for the Proceedings of the Western Association of Sociologists and Anthropologists, Banff, December, 1968.
- 2 Nye (1958) has a weak concept of delinquency. His self-reported delinquency rate included many items that were merely misdemeanor, so that Nye's middle class sample appeared to be almost totally delinquent.
- 3 Nye's methodology could also be questioned. The utility of a chi square in testing the strength of a relationship between variables is questionable.
- 4 Dentler and Monroe (1961) used the theft dimension of Nye's self-reported delinquency scale, and therefore the criticism of Nye's delinquency measure as measuring petty misdemeanors is not applicable here. But using only the theft dimension may be criticised as unnecessarily restricting the measure of delinquency or deviant behavior.
- 5 The concept of closeness of relationship between parent and teenager (parent-teenager affect) could be suggested by their questions of: 1) amount of confiding in mother and father, and 2) talking plans over with mothers and fathers. The family cohesion concept could be suggested by their questions of: 1) number of evenings spent at home per week, 2) amount of time spent at hangouts after supper, and 3) amount of time spent studying at home.
- 6 The research procedure could be criticized in that the incidence of many characteristics was assessed subjectively by different probation officers.
- 7 The presence of a primary group relationship was tested by measuring the presence of the following assumed characteristics: 1) whether the members accept each other as persons, (the presence of a "we" relationship); 2) the depth of intercommunication within the family; and 3) the level of shared recreational activities.

- 8 The project assessed the effect of a counsellor service on an experimental group of teenaged boys, but the results showed that the service had no impact in reducing delinquency or future crime.
- 9 For the application of these studies to the major research project, refer to Bourgette and Hackler, Ibid.
- 10 The evidence presented to support their argument comes from a study of only one urban community, which makes the Barth, et.al. (1966) approach further subject to criticism.
- 11 It is suggested in this thesis that the ability to exercise social control is greatest in a cohesive primary group. I would further suggest here that the types of social control operative in a primary group (parental control) are both external and internal, direct and indirect, but probably informal. The types of social control operative in a neighborhood could be seen as probably external, indirect, and both formal and informal.
- 12 Winch (1962) classified identification as:
 - 1) product or process,
 - 2) the type of relationship between the identifier and the model,
 - 3) the level of expression of behavior, and
 - 4) either positional or personal kind.
- 13 The research discussed above made no attempt to utilize Durkheim's, Toennies', or any other theorists' ideas, (except for Cervantes' research). Therefore the applicability of this research to theory is minimal. It would have been useful if the researchers had suggested how their ideas and research coincided with existing theory. It is suggested here that the type of neighborhood interaction described by Barth, et.al. (1966) is a hybrid of the Gemeinschaft-Gesellschaft relationship. Since Maccoby, et.al.'s (1958) cohesive neighborhood had highly homogeneous characteristics, it is suggested here that, according to Durkheim, a more mechanical than organic solidarity is present.
- 14 Members of the neighborhood could include any adult or peer, and this would account for the possible control factors of peers, religious organizations, etc. It is acknowledged that the teenager's peer group, the church, and other possible groups exercise control over the teenager. But because of the nature of the data available, these control factors could not be considered.
- 15 In the criminogenic family process, this could not be hypothesized.
- 16 When the parental control index is high but the neighborhood control index is low, teenagers in these family units will be less

insulated against misbehavior than where both control indices were high. If there is a high parental control index and a low neighborhood control index, the teenager will still be more insulated against misbehavior than if the parental control index was also low. The teenager will also be more insulated against misbehavior (with a high parental control index, but a low neighborhood control index) than if the neighborhood control index was high but the parental control index was low. When both the parental and neighborhood control indices are low, the teenagers in this family and neighborhood situation will be least effectively controlled, and thus these neighborhoods will have the highest misbehavior indices.

- 17 There is little significant difference between the terms cohesion, integration, and solidarity. I have chosen to use the term family cohesion instead of family integration or solidarity, so that it would be compatible with the term neighborhood cohesion. Also McCord, et.al. (1959), and Glueck (1966) use the term cohesion, instead of integration or solidarity.
- 18 The teenage misbehavior index is the perception of the mothers of their teenagers relative to other mothers in the neighborhood culture. A measure of the actual misbehavior of teenagers is not available. This will be discussed at greater length below in Chapter III.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

Introduction

The variables measured here are of a subjective nature, and it can be questioned whether they can be adequately measured. There is enough difficulty and confusion in defining cohesion and control, without trying to operationalize their measurement on a self-enumerative questionnaire. This same criticism may be applied to studies with similar reactive subject matter, but the problem is also very relevant here. A more non-reactive, and rewarding tool for measuring these phenomenon could be carried out by one of Webb, et.al.'s (1966) "unobtrusive measures". The data available are the perceptions of one member of each family.

Data Source

The Community Cohesiveness Study. The present thesis is a part of a larger survey that was conducted in the spring of 1969 in Edmonton, the Community Cohesiveness study (Bourgette and Hackler, 1968). Self-enumerative mail back questionnaires were sent to a 100% sample of mothers of male and female teenagers in grades 9 and 10 from public and separate schools. These questionnaires were accompanied by a dollar and a cover letter (Hackler and Bourgette, 1969).

The respondents were asked to think of their neighborhood as being three blocks in any direction from their home. The sample was obtained from current grade 9 and 10 attendance lists from schools in the areas defined. This thesis uses the public school sample only.¹ For the public school sample, the response rate was 81.1% which is exceptionally good compared to the response rates of similar surveys using mail-back questionnaires. The actual sample size (after excluding non-responses, refusals and losses through the mail) was 1398.

Since 18.9% of the actual designated sample to be studied was missing, and because of the nature of the dependent variable to be measured, the probability of committing a serious bias is unknown. Of this 18.9%, 3.3% refused (over the telephone or by return mail) to answer the questionnaire, 2.1% could not be traced by the mail, and 13.5% of the questionnaires were simply not returned with no reason given. It is important to note that the missing sample could include the most non-cohesive and non-controlling families and neighborhoods and the families with the most misbehaving teenagers.

Table 3:1 below shows the differential response rate, by neighborhood, to the questionnaire used for the public school sample.

This table shows that the total sample response rate of 81.1% actually covers up a wide range of response rate by individual neighborhood. These response rates vary from 55.6% to 89.3%. It is also interesting to note that the lower response rates characterize lower class neighborhoods. This is to be expected of the type of data collection used here, mail-back questionnaires. It may be suggested that the lower class people were less fluent in English (new Canadians),

more mobile, and possibly less conforming to middle class standards of Canada - and therefore less interested in, and more hostile to, this type of research.²

TABLE 3:1 RESPONSE RATES BY CENSUS TRACTS AS NEIGH-
BORHOODS IN PUBLIC SCHOOL SURVEY.

Census Tract	Suggested Social Class*	Per Cent Response
20	Low	55.6
15	Low	58.3
39	Low	68.5
11	Low	71.0
10	Low	74.3
54	Med	75.0
1	Med	78.1
53	Med	82.7
35	Med	83.1
43	Med	84.4
40	High	87.1
21	High	87.2
28	High	89.3

*Refer to Tables 3:3 and 3:5 below.

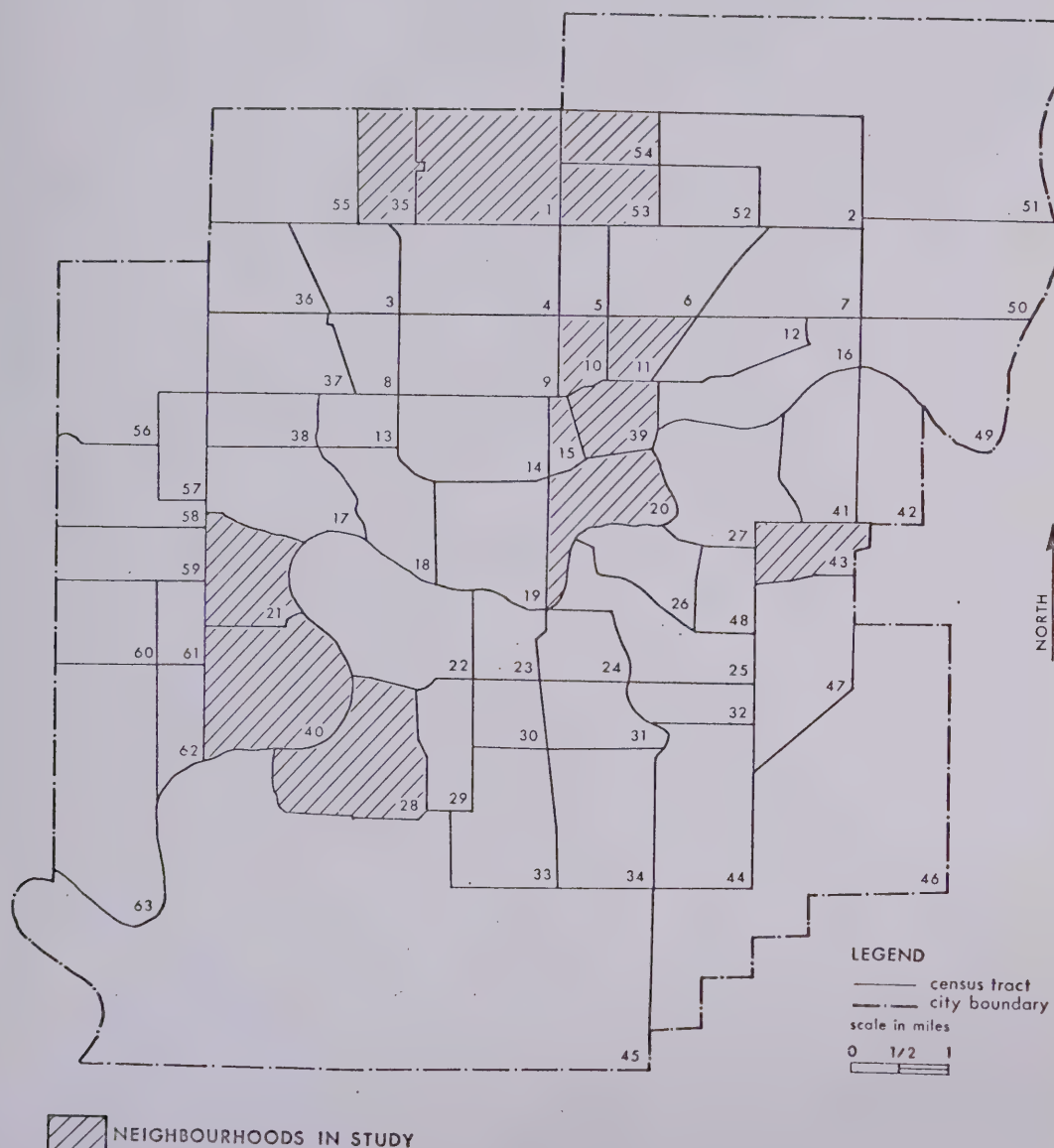
The Neighborhoods

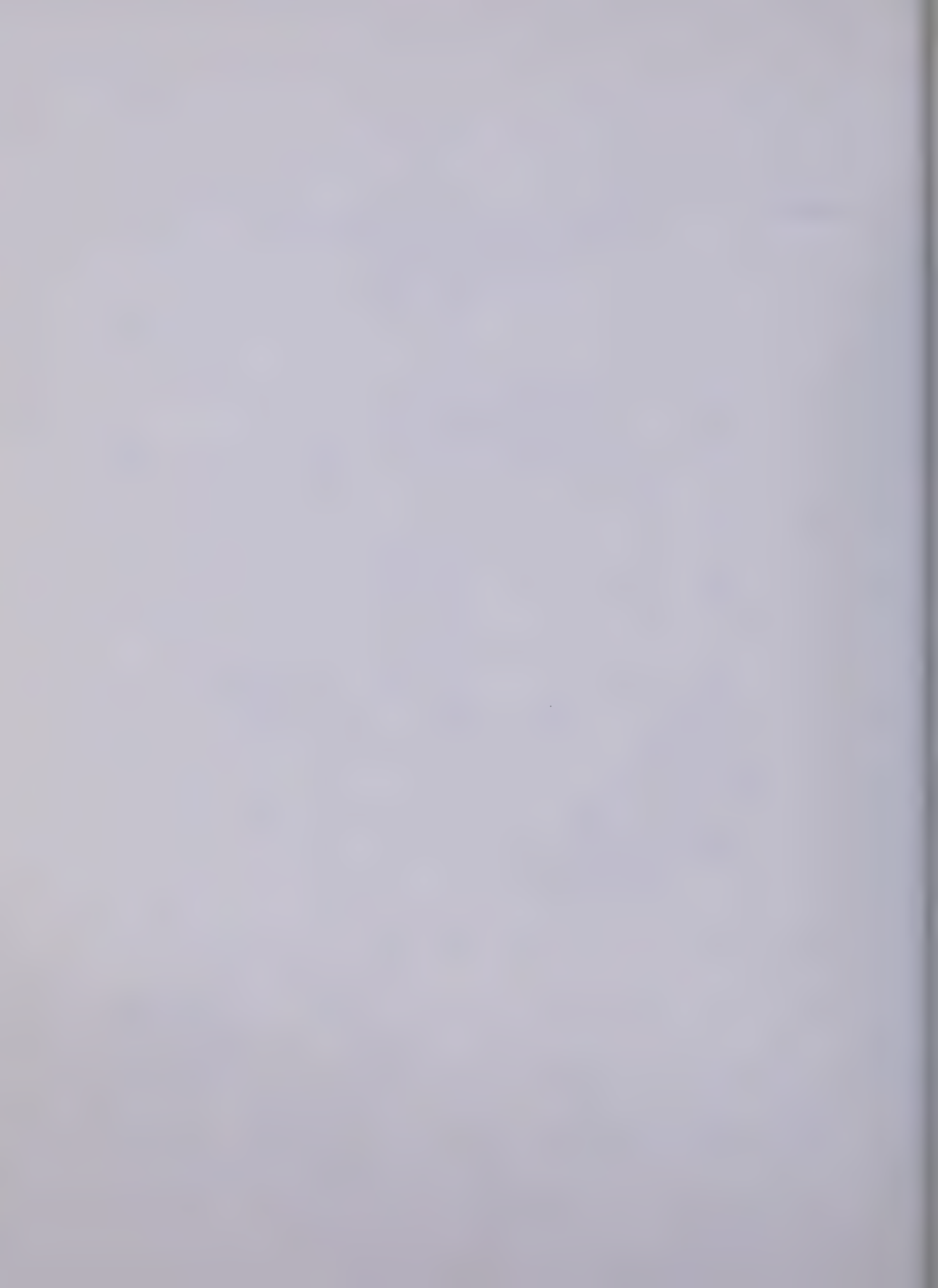
The data for the public school sample were collected in thirteen census tract areas only, as defined by the 1966 census. These census tracts were: 1, 10, 11, 15, 20, 21, 28, 35, 39, 40, 43, 53, and 54. The neighborhoods were characterized and selected according to the variables specified as possibly related to neighborhood close-unittedness or cohesiveness. These characteristics were social class (which includes a diversity of indices as specified in Table 3:3), the ratio of children to women, teenager ratio, and the proportion of women in the labor force. This information was obtained from both the 1961 and 1966 census records.

The census tracts are characterised in Tables 3:2, 3:3, 3:4, and 3:5 below; and their location in Edmonton is designated in Figure 3:1, below. This characterization and location designation helped the researchers in selecting the census tracts as neighborhoods in the Community Study. A select, non-random sample of differentially characterized census tracts was picked, to insure a continuum of cohesiveness and social class. Tables 3:2 and 3:3 show the raw data that was later classified on continuums from high to low for suggested social cohesion and social class (Tables 3:4 and 3:5). The basic assumptions underlying the characterization of census tracts according to suggested cohesion were: a low percentage of women in the labor force, a high percentage of small children in the neighborhood, and a relatively high percentage of teenagers in the neighborhood, will facilitate the type of primary contact that is conducive to cohesive re-

FIGURE 3:1

LOCATION OF NEIGHBOURHOODS BY CENSUS TRACT EDMONTON: 1966





relationships within a neighborhood. The basic assumption underlying the characterization of census tracts according to suggested social class was: a combination of education, occupation, income, dwelling and rent value, and resale value of houses, present the most comprehensive indication of the socio-economic status of a neighborhood.

TABLE 3:2 CENSUS TRACT CHARACTERISTICS COMBINED TO SUGGEST COHESION:
WOMEN IN LABOR FORCE, CHILD-WOMAN RATIO, AND YOUTH RATIO
(1961, 1966 CENSUS).

Census Tract	(1961) Percentage of Women in Labor Force	# of children 0-4 years /1000 females 15-44 years (1966)	Population 10-14 years /1000 total population (1966)
1	33	702	102
10	38	480	70
11	38	598	88
15	45	479	50
20	39	489	64
21	27	354	135
28	35	375	125
35	30	947**	*
39	46	493	78
40	25	435	143
43	30	602	105
53	*	720	92
54	**	684	119

*Not available in 1961 or 1966 census data.

**Not available in 1966 census data, but 1961 census data listed.

TABLE 3:3 CENSUS TRACT CHARACTERISTICS COMBINED TO SUGGEST
SOCIAL CLASS: EDUCATION, OCCUPATION AND INCOME
(1961, 1966 CENSUS).

Census Tract	<u>Education</u>		<u>Occupation</u>		<u>Income</u>		Rent Value \$/mo.	1965** Aver. Sale Price Value
	% 3-5 yrs. H.S.	% 1+ yrs. Univ	% Labour & S.S.	% Man & Prof.	Head of Fam.	Dwel- ling Value		
1	24	3	49	14	4,200	13,500	70	13,500
10	20	4	52	12	3,300	10,700	66	11,000
11	25	4	54	11	3,500	11,200	64	10,800
15	16	3	67	8	2,700	11,600	49	9,000
20	19	3	55	23	3,100	9,900	49	9,400
21	42	20	13	54	7,500	20,200	123	20,700
28	32	30	12	58	6,700	20,400	92	24,200
35	30	4	46	16	4,300	14,500	67	13,800
39	24	4	59	10	3,100	11,800	59	10,600
40	46	24	14	56	7,700	20,700	123	23,900
43	42	12	36	30	5,500	17,300	62	17,300
53	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16,170
54	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13,279

*Not available in 1961 or 1966 census data.

**City of Edmonton information.

TABLE 3:4 CLASSIFICATORY CONTINUUM OF THE FACTORS COMBINING
TO SUGGEST COHESION INDEX: WOMEN IN LABOR FORCE,
CHILD-WOMAN RATIO AND YOUTH RATIO.

Census Tract	Women in Labor Force	Child/ Women Ratio	Youth Ratio	Cohesion
35	Low	High	--	High
43	Low	Med	Med	High
1	Low	High	Med	High
54	--	High	Med	High
53	--	High	Low	High
40	Low	Low	High	Med
21	Low	Low	High	Med
11	Med	Med	Low	Med
28	Med	Low	Med	Med
10	Med	Low	Low	Low
20	Med	Low	Low	Low
15	High	Low	Low	Low
39	High	Low	Low	Low

TABLE 3:5 A CLASSIFICATORY CONTINUUM OF THE FACTORS COMBINED TO SUGGEST SOCIAL CLASS INDEX: EDUCATION, OCCUPATION, INCOME, ETC.

Census Tract	Educa- tion	Occupa- tion	Income	Dwel- ling Value	Rent Value	Sale Price	Social Class
21	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
40	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
28	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
43	Med	Med	Med	Med	Low	Med	Med
53	-	-	-	-	-	Med	Med
54	-	-	-	-	-	Med	Med
35	Med	Low	Med	Med	Low	Med	Med
1	Low	Low	Med	Med	Low	Med	Med
20	Low	Med	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
11	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
15	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
39	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Sample and Population-- Ecological Fallacy

An ecological correlation is being suggested in this thesis.³ This present study is not concerned with characterizing individuals or individual families within neighborhoods in the sample. For example, it is suggested that a certain percentage of the neighborhood studied is highly cohesive, which is then compared with the percentage of the neighborhood's teenagers that misbehave. From this comparison we can talk about the likelihood of a low teenage misbehavior index being strongly and negatively associated with a high cohesion index for a neighborhood (using a rank-order correlation method). Nothing is being suggested about any individuals or individual families within these neighborhoods.⁴

The hypotheses could be analyzed using data as individual correlations within neighborhoods, but the emphasis is on neighborhood comparisons. An adequate intra-neighborhood comparison using individual correlations is out of the scope of this present thesis.⁵

The Operationalization of Concepts and the Formation of Variables

The formation of all the independent variables was carried out using a hierarchical clustering scheme. A computer program was run on the possibly related variables to separate the variables into homogeneous groups on the basis of a gamma measure of similarity among these variables (c.f. Johnson, 1967). This method of comparing the relationships between variables is much more reliable and

less tedious than inspection alone. The variables combined to form an index for each variable were chosen over other variables, because of their theoretical (substantive) significance and high correlations. The intercorrelations of the questions combined to make up the indices are presented below in tables 3:6 and 3:7.

Parental Social Control. Nye (1958) and Fraser (1967) mention two main types of parental social control: 1) indirect control - related to affectional identification with parents and other non-criminal persons; and 2) direct control - imposed by means of restriction and punishment.

The concept of parental social control to be used here as a direct-informal social control is operationally defined as parental knowledge of the teenager's behavior.

The questions used to measure this variable were:

"Answer these next questions thinking of your teenager who is closest to age 15:

- 1) When your teenager is out in the evening, do you know who he/she is with?
- 2) After being out for an evening does your teenager tell you where he/she has been?"

The respondent answered on a scale from 1 to 5 which indicated:

Always, usually, sometimes, seldom, and never. To facilitate the analysis of the data, the responses were trichotomized into high, medium, and low.⁶

TABLE 3:6 GAMMA CORRELATION MATRIX: PARENTAL SOCIAL CONTROL,
PARENT-TEENAGER AFFECT, AND FAMILY COHESION.*

Index	Gamma Correlation
Parental social control:	
1) When your teenager is out in evening, do you know who he/she is with?	.76
2) After being out, do you know where he/she has been?	
Parent-teenager Affect:	
1) Does teenager talk over problems with you?	.75
2) Does teenager discuss what happens after being out?	
Family Cohesion:	
1) How many times did family go out?	
2) How many times did husband take some of children out?	.56

*Only two questions are combined in the formation of each index.

TABLE 3:7 GAMMA CORRELATION MATRIX:
NEIGHBORHOOD COHESION.

Questions	Call on telephone	Exchange favors	Talk over problems
Call on telephone			
Exchange Favors	.57		
Talk over problems	.72	.64	
Visit or have coffee	.67	.53	.76

Family Cohesion. Nye (1958) and Fraser (1967) operationally define family cohesion as: 1) attitudes toward family recreation, and 2) frequency of home recreation. They deal more with the specific relationship between the teenager in the sample and his parents. McCord, McCord, and Zola (1959) operationally define family cohesion as: 1) parental affection for each other and children, 2) pride of members in the family units, and 3) family participation together and their recreation. Cervantes (1965) suggested questions that would define family cohesion as: 1) perception of family members acceptance of each other (as whole persons), and 2) participation together in leisure activities. Part of the Glueck (1966) predictive scale for delinquency includes a measure of family cohesiveness. Glueck (1966) defines marked cohesiveness of the family as "a strong 'we' feeling among members ... evidenced by cooperation, group interest, including social and recreational pursuits, pride in the home, mutual affection and concern."

In this thesis, family cohesion will be operationally defined as: the amount of family activity as a unit.

The questions used to measure this variable were:

- " 1) How many times during the last month did your family eat out, go skating, go to a movie, go for a drive, etc.?"
- 2) How many times during the last month did you or your husband take some of your children out (sports, movie, etc.)?"

The respondent answered on a scale from 0 to 8 or more. To facilitate the analysis of the data, the responses to the family cohesion questions and the neighborhood cohesion questions, as indicated below,

were trichotomized into high, medium, and low.⁷

Parent-Teenager Affect. Dentler and Monroe (1961) describe this closeness of relationship between the parents and their teenagers as: 1) confiding in parents, and 2) perception of families as loving.

In this thesis the parent-teenager affect is operationally defined as the perceived intimacy and the amount of confidence between the teenager and the mother (as perceived by the mother).

The questions used to measure this variable were:

"Answer these questions thinking of your teenager who is closest to age 15:

- 1) Does he/she get together with you to talk over problems?
- 2) Does your teenager discuss what happens after being out with friends?"⁸

Neighborhood Cohesion. Cartwright and Zander (1960), from their investigation of cohesiveness studies, summarize an operational definition of group cohesiveness:

- "1) attraction to the group....
- 2) motivation to participate in group activities, and
- 3) coordination of efforts of members."

In Cartwright and Zander's analysis of group cohesiveness they actually are talking of an ideal cohesive primary group. But this definition of cohesion has been criticized by Feldman (1968) and Eisman (1959) as not operationalizable.

Feldman (1968) in his discussion treats integration as synonymous to cohesion. His definition of integration is:

"the uniting of separate entities into a cohesive whole which is something different from its parts."

Feldman has suggested that the concept integration can be broken down into three components which can easily be operationalized:

- 1) Normative integration - degree of consensus among group members re normative behavior.
- 2) Functional integration - degree of complementary specialization among members to meet goals set and maintain relations.
- 3) Interpersonal integration - degree of mutual liking of group members for one another.

In conclusion, Feldman stated that there is enough difference between these three types of integration in small groups for them to be treated separately. The normative integration (cohesion) aspect can not be operationally measured because of the nature of the present data. The functional and interpersonal integration (cohesion) aspects can be measured here, but only the interpersonal aspect is used to have the neighborhood cohesion variable comparable to the family cohesion variable.

Neighborhood cohesion as used here is operationally defined as the amount of neighborhood activity (neighborliness and visiting). Therefore it can be seen that both family and neighborhood cohesion contain the interpersonal integration component only.

The questions used to measure this variable were:

"During the last month how many neighbors did you:

- 1) Call on the telephone.
- 2) Exchange favors with.

- 3) Talk over problems with.
- 4) Visit or have coffee with."⁹

Neighborhood Social Control. The operational definition of neighborhood social control is the reported behavior response of the adult sample to delinquent behavior in their neighborhood. Both neighborhood concepts are measured by analyzing the responses of the adult sample of the specific neighborhoods.

The question used to measure this variable was:

"You have seen some teenagers slash the tires of a car parked on a street in your neighborhood. You do not know who the car belongs to.

What would you do if you don't know their addresses, but you know they live in the neighborhood, and you learn their names?"¹⁰

An additive method was used in combining the above individual questions into variable indices.

Additive Index Formation

Additive index formation is limited in that a number of response combinations are possible for one score. An example is seen in that a score of 4 may be obtained by the responses: 1 and 3, 3 and 1, or 2 and 2. The rationale for using this method is that the knowledge of the actual response for the individual items of a variable is not required. The questions combined are highly related, and only a few combinations of the less possible responses of (3 and 1) and (1 and 3) occurred. The overall pattern of response (the additive score) is the most relevant and useful on the type of ordinal response

questions used.

The Operationalization of the Concept of Teenage Misbehavior - The Dependent Variable

The teenage misbehavior index is operationally defined as the misbehavior of a teenager, as perceived by this teenager's mother. The emphasis in this concept is on the perception of mothers of teenagers relative to other mothers in their subculture.

The teenage misbehavior concept was chosen rather than a delinquency concept for several reasons. The source of the delinquency rate data available for each neighborhood was different than the source of the data for the independent variables. The delinquency rate data was obtained from 1965 court records revised according to 1966 census boundaries. This presented a time lag of approximately 4 years between the two data sources. Some of the teenagers in the Community Study sample were out of the juvenile bracket, i.e. boys over 15 years old in grade 10. Also, the delinquency data source included children below grades 9 and 10, but children in this age group were not included in the Community Study data. Therefore, again the comparability of the two data sources is not known.

The questions used to measure this variable were:

- 1) "If you have a teenage son, how would you compare him to others in the neighborhood?
- 2) If you have a teenage daughter, how would you compare her to others in the neighborhood?"¹¹

The Operationalization of the Control Concept of Social Class

The concept social class is operationally defined as the relative status of the individual family as indicated by the father's occupation.

The question used to measure this variable was:

"What type of work does your husband do?
Circle the one that is closest.

Skilled worker (carpenter, plumber).....	1	
Unskilled worker (night watchman, waiter)...	2	
Semi-skilled worker (taxi driver).....	3	
Owner or manager of large business.....	4	
Owner or manager of small business.....	5	
Salesman, sales clerk, or office worker.....	6	
Professional (doctor, lawyer, teacher).....	7	
Fisherman or miner.....	8	
Large farmer or rancher.....	9	
Small farmer or rancher.....	10	
Gardener.....	11	
Other.....		"

The responses were grouped into high, medium, and low.¹²

Analysis of Data

Neighborhood Indices. These indices were computed as the percentage of the sample that was in the high category out of the total sample in each neighborhood. Then, ordinal scales were obtained by ranking the neighborhoods from 1 to 13 (lowest to highest) on each variable.

A criticism of this method of ranking could be raised, in that, the rankings are dependent on where the cut-off point was placed for each high category. This criticism may also suggest that if the

same research project was to be replicated, it is probable that different results might develop. Any method of analysis can be criticized on essentially the same point, although for differing reasons. For the sake of illustration, two alternative analysis forms are provided below.

One alternate analysis can be suggested by ranking the percent of combined medium and high categories. An example of this is seen in Table 3:8 below where the family cohesion variable is ranked in these two ways. This table shows that if the medium category is included in the ranking analysis, the rank order of the family cohesion variable is significantly altered for four census tracts. It is therefore acknowledged that there is a significant difference in the ranking orders depending on what category or categories of data the ranking encompasses; but because of the nature of the dependent variable (teenage misbehavior) it was decided to consistently rank the high category for each variable. For the dependent variable it was theoretically meaningful to dichotomize rather than trichotomize the responses, forcing a ranking of the % high category. This entire study is based on the assumption that the proportion who are extreme in their orientations and behavior represent the most useful device for assessing the theoretical model.

Another alternate analysis could have been carried out if the independent variables had been dichotomized instead of trichotomized; but it was decided to consistently group the responses into high, medium, and low categories because the response categories (e.g. social class) were set up to facilitate this grouping.

TABLE 3:8 TWO METHODS OF RANKING THE FAMILY COHESION
VARIABLE: A METHODOLOGICAL EXAMPLE

Census Tract	Response Percentages			Rank		Med/ High
	% Med	% High	% Med & High	Med	High	
1	32.3	39.3	71.5	11	6	6
10	28.0	38.0	66.0	4	5	3
11	31.8	36.4	68.2	10	4	4
15	45.5	27.3	72.8	13	2	8
20	20.0	32.5	52.5	1	3	2
21	28.3	57.4	85.7	5	13	13
28	31.6	51.6	83.2	9	11	11
35	26.8	44.9	71.7	3	9	7
39	30.6	19.4	50.0	8	1	1
40	28.3	57.1	85.4	6	12	12
43	28.6	44.5	73.1	7	8	9
53	23.8	46.4	70.2	2	10	5
54	35.9	43.7	79.6	12	7	10

Once the rankings had been set up, a rank-order correlation was computed. Here, Kendall's tau was used as a method of comparing two ordinal scales, and Kendall's tau for correlations without ties was used in combination with Kendall's partial rank correlation coefficient to test relationships while controlling for another variable (c.f. Siegel, 1956:223-229; and Blalock, 1960-317). It is acknowledged that these methods impose order on data which may not necessarily be there, but the simplicity and usefulness (over simple visual inspection) of these methods outweigh this weakness.

Kendall's tau ranges from +1.0 to -1.0; where +1.0 indicates a perfect positive association and -1.0 indicates a perfect negative association. If there is no association, the rank correlation equals 0.

Summary

The methodology used in this thesis has many problems: the overly subjective nature of the concepts in combination with obtrusive research methods, variable formation based on the perceptions of mothers, a select response sample, and simple additive index formation. The most the present research can do with many of these problems is to acknowledge them in the presentation of the findings, interpretations, limitations, and conclusions in the following chapter.

Footnotes

- 1 The reasons for this were:
It was felt unnecessary to introduce another variable, type of school attended (public versus Separate), and the Separate school data was not as easily accessible.
- 2 It would be very rewarding to clarify the characteristics of this non-response part of our sample, by further research. This could be done by selecting at random 30 of the 326 (10% sample of non-respondents) and tracking them down. This would require added time, labor, and money and therefore is not feasible at this time.
- 3 An ecological correlation occurs when the statistical object is a group of persons and the variables are percentages, descriptive properties of groups. (c.f. Robinson, 1950-351).
- 4 This is called an individual correlation by Robinson, (1950).
- 5 When the data for this thesis was initially analyzed, the dependent variable was defined as a delinquency rate for teenagers in each neighborhood. The data source of the delinquency rate was different than the data source of the other variables. With two different data sources, it was decided that a rank correlation method (tau) would be the most appropriate analysis procedure. But as the analysis progressed it was decided that this dependent variable (the delinquency rate) presented too many problems to warrant its use. These problems were a strong data source bias, a strong possibility of committing an ecological fallacy, a severe time lag in the collection of the two sets of data, and a select response rate by neighborhood to the questionnaire variables. There was a very strong possibility that the most delinquent members of the neighborhood as measured by one data source, were the ones who did not respond in the other data source (the questionnaire).

Therefore it was decided to use a more subjective dependent variable from the same data source as the independent variables, rather than trying to cope with the other problems presented by using two data sources. The dependent variable picked was defined as teenage misbehavior, which was based on the perceptions of mothers of their own teenager's deviance as compared with other teenagers. Now with one data source, a rank correlation method was not necessary. But by this time the analysis had been completed on the other variables. Therefore it was decided that although now individual correlations could be used to analyze the data, this analysis was not carried out because the other method of analysis was already complete. If one data source was to be used from the outset of the analysis, the method of individual correlations between neighborhoods would have been preferred over the rank cor-

relation method used.

- 6 Here high was given the value 3, medium the value 2, and low the value 1; where 3 = always, 2 = usually, and sometimes, seldom and never = 1. The rationale for trichotomizing at these cutting points is that these questions possess a high social desirability factor, and therefore separating out those who are medium and low from those that are high was facilitated by having the least possible number of response categories in the most desirable response positions. The data was trichotomized in this fashion for both the parental social control questions and the parent-teenager affect questions.

Then the two questions for each variable were combined by adding the numeric responses of 1, 2, or 3 for both questions and a score for the two questions was obtained. If there was a 0 response for either question, this respondent was automatically eliminated. The scores of 2 and 3 were recoded as a 1, the score of 4 was recoded as a 2, and the scores of 5 and 6 were recoded as a 3.

- 7 The response 0 = 1, the responses 1, 2 and 3 = 2, and the responses 4 through to 8 or more = 3; where 1 indicated low, 2 indicated medium, and 3 indicated high.

The rationale for trichotomizing at these cutting points is that: the lowest category contained those who did nothing with their neighbors (0); the medium category contained those who interacted with their neighbors less than once a week, (or 1 to 3 times a month); and the high category contained those who interacted with their neighbors at least once a week, (or 4 to 8 or more times a month).

The questions for each variable were combined by adding the numeric responses of 1, 2 or 3 for each question. The scores for the family cohesion questions were recoded as indicated above for the parent-teenager affect and parental-social control variables. The scores for the neighborhood cohesion questions were recoded as: 4 to 6 = 1; 7 to 9 = 2; and 10 to 12 = 3.

- 8 The respondent answered on a scale from 1 to 5 which indicated: always, usually, sometimes, seldom, or never.
- 9 The respondent answered on a scale from 0 to 8 or more.
- 10 The respondent answered on a scale from 1 to 6, which indicated: 1 - call the police; 2 - find out where they live and tell the parents; 3 - wait until you see them again and talk to them; 4 - say nothing to the parents or teenagers, but tell other neighbors about it; 5 - try to find the owner of the car and let him do something; 6 - do nothing.

To facilitate the analysis of the data the responses were recoded into 0 to 3 where response 4 and 6 = 0, response 1 = 1, response 5 = 2, and response 2 and 3 = 3. Here 0 indicated no social control, 1 indicated low social control, 2 indicated medium social control, and 3 indicated high social control.

- 11 The respondent answered on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 indicated misbehaves much more than most, 2 = misbehaves a little more than most, 3 = about average, 4 = misbehaves a little less than most, and 5 = misbehaves much less than most.

The responses were dichotomized into high and low. Those who answered 1, 2 or 3 were coded as high and those who answered 4 and 5 were coded as low. The rationale for this was that categories 1 and 2 had at the most 4 respondents for each census tract, and therefore could almost be eliminated. Therefore the low category included those parents who perceived their teenagers as misbehaving little less and much less than other teenagers; while the high category mainly contained those parents who perceived their teenagers as misbehaving at least average.

The two questions were combined by adding the responses to each high and low category for each question and then dividing by the total who responded to both questions. These questions cause an overlap of response, because some respondents may have both teen-aged sons and daughters, while others have only sons or daughters. Since a simple ranking of neighborhoods is all that is required, those who answered both questions were not eliminated, but simply included in the analysis. Exactly the same ranking for each neighborhood is obtained if:

1) the proportions of high misbehaving teenagers are worked out separately for those who have only daughters, only sons, both daughters and sons but answering for daughter, and both daughters and sons but answering for son; and then summing the proportions; and 2) if you simply calculate the proportion of those who responded high for each question, add these proportions and find the composite percentage.

- 12 Here high indicated response categories 4 and 7; medium indicated response categories 5, 6 and 9; and low indicated response categories 1, 2, 3, 8, 10 and 11. The rationale for trichotomizing at these cutting points is that the high category contains those in professional and higher managerial positions; the medium category contains those with lower managerial positions, white collar workers and large farmers or ranchers; and the low category contains blue collar workers and unskilled laborers.

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION OF THE FINDINGS: THE RELATIONSHIP OF NEIGHBORHOOD AND PARENTAL SOCIAL CONTROLS TO TEENAGE MISBEHAVIOR

Introduction

Direct neighborhood control, direct parental control, and indirect parental control are the three types of social control analyzed here. These types of control, though operating through different mechanisms, are interrelated. Therefore, one type of social control cannot be understood exclusive of the other types. This chapter analyzes the relationship of these types of social control in terms of the general and specific hypotheses outlined in Chapter II. Relevant controls are applied in each case, as in the form of partialling out the control factor and viewing the original relationship without the influence of the control factor. If the original relationship is significantly weakened when the control factor is partialled out, the original relationship may be spurious and due to some extent to both or either of the original variables' relationship to the control variables. Social class is controlled for in all the hypotheses. The hypotheses attempted to deal with the concepts related to indirect and direct parental control, and neighborhood social control, i.e. family cohesion and neighborhood cohesion. Then the relationship of these variables

to teenage misbehavior, as the dependent variable, was hypothesized.

In the development of the theoretical considerations, emphasis was placed on the family variables' influence on teenage misbehavior. The findings below also test this suggestion.

In the procedure of computing rank correlation measures to assess the suggested relationships, the 13 neighborhoods were ranked on each variable from low (1) to high (13). Table 4:1 below shows these rankings, along with the percentage of each neighborhood that was characterized as high on each variable. The total number of the sample that was in each census tract is given in the last column. It may be noted that the percentages ranked are very close, ranging at least 18 percentage points in each case. However, all we are concerned with are the relative rankings on one variable, as compared to the other variables.

Table 4:2 below presents the rankings in Table 4:1 compared with the demographic characterizations suggested to select the neighborhoods in Tables 3:4 and 3:5 in Chapter III.

TABLE 4:1 PERCENTAGES AND RANKINGS OF NEIGHBORHOODS ON EACH VARIABLE

C.T.	% High Neighbor Cohesion		% High Neighbor Control		% High Family Cohesion		N
		Rank		Rank		Rank	
1	10.5	6	30.9	4	39.3	6	260
10	4.2	2	28.2	3	38.0	5	52
11	7.1	3	18.4	1	36.4	4	45
15	0.0	1	20.0	2	27.3	2	12
20	20.0	13	34.2	9	32.5	3	40
21	8.7	5	38.5	12	57.5	13	134
28	19.7	12	46.6	13	51.6	11	159
35	10.7	7	31.1	5	44.9	9	128
39	8.6	4	32.2	7	19.4	1	37
40	12.2	9	34.5	10	57.1	12	223
43	13.6	10	35.6	11	44.5	8	120
53	13.8	11	33.3	8	46.4	10	85
54	11.2	8	32.0	6	43.7	7	103

continued ...

continued ... TABLE 4:1

PERCENTAGES AND RANKINGS OF NEIGHBORHOODS ON EACH VARIABLE

C.T.	% High Parent-Teen Affect		% High Parent Control		% High Social Class		% High Teen Mis-behavior		N
		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank	
1	27.3	9	65.8	5	7.7	7	61.2	8	260
10	23.5	6	64.7	4	3.8	2	72.2	13	52
11	17.8	2	62.2	3	8.8	8	67.6	12	45
15	33.3	12	66.7	6	0.0	1	57.9	6	12
20	15.0	1	56.4	1	5.0	3	67.2	11	40
21	19.4	3	73.9	10	53.8	11	56.7	4	134
28	21.4	4	70.9	7	61.6	13	53.2	1	159
35	33.6	13	77.2	12	7.0	5	55.7	2	128
39	21.6	5	59.5	2	5.4	4	56.9	5	37
40	26.7	8	78.6	13	56.1	12	56.5	3	223
43	27.5	10	73.1	9	22.5	10	65.2	9	120
53	25.9	7	72.9	8	7.1	6	65.6	10	85
54	30.1	11	75.5	11	9.7	9	60.5	7	103

TABLE 4:2 FINDINGS COMPARED WITH PRE-STUDY DEMOGRAPHIC
CLASSIFICATION BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Neigh- borhood	<u>Social Class</u>		<u>Neighborhood Cohesion</u>	
	Rank of % High	Suggested Classification	Rank of % High	Suggested Classification
21	11	High	5	Med
40	12	High	9	Med
28	13	High	12	Med
43	10	Med	10	High
53	6	Med	11	High
54	9	Med	8	High
1	7	Med	6	High
35	5	Med	7	High
20	3	Low	13	Low
10	2	Low	2	Low
11	8	Low	3	Med
15	1	Low	1	Low
39	4	Low	4	Low

Table 4:2 suggests that there is almost a total congruence between the census data and survey data for social class. But there is no clear congruence between the census data and survey data for neighborhood cohesion. The correspondence between the two sets of data is pronounced at the lower levels (census tracts 10, 15, 11, and 39), but weak at the higher levels (census tracts 20, 28, 53, and 43). This may have implications, one of which is that cohesion has changed more rapidly since the 1961 and 1966 data collection periods, than the social class for the neighborhoods considered. One other consideration is that the definition and/or measurement of the variables may be in error. Table 4:3 below presents a summary of the basic variable intercorrelations.

TABLE 4:3 INTERCORRELATION MATRIX: KENDALL'S TAU

VARIABLES		X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	X ₆
Family Cohesion	X ₁						
Parent-teenager affect	X ₂	.04					
Parental control	X ₃	.59	.46				
Neighborhood cohesion	X ₄	.36	-.18	-.05			
Neighborhood control	X ₅	.50	-.46	.13	.56		
Social class	X ₆	.56	-.10	.36	.38	.49	
Teenage misbehavior	X ₇	-.24	-.23	-.41	-.13	-.28	-.44

FINDINGS

The following analysis is based on 9 hypotheses. It is important to emphasize that this analysis is based on the characteristics of neighborhoods and not on any individuals or individual family units within these neighborhoods. Therefore, no relation is suggested between a particular parent child relationship and teenage misbehavior.

Hypothesis 1.

The first hypothesis suggested that family cohesion would be highly, positively, and independently related to parent-teenager affect and direct parental control. As can be seen from Table 4:4, there is no relationship between family cohesion and parent-teenager affect ($\tau = .04$). However, when direct parental control is controlled, a moderate negative relationship appears ($\tau = -.30$). This suggests that the relationship between family cohesion and parent-teenager affect is dependent upon the relationship between family cohesion and direct parental control. Indeed, this is made clear from point 2 of Table 4:4, below. Here it is shown that family cohesion is highly and positively related to direct parental control ($\tau = .59$); and that this relationship is minimally changed when the effect of parent-teenager affect is partialled out ($\tau = .64$). This suggests that the relationship between family cohesion and direct parental control is high, positive, and independent.

TABLE 4:4 KENDALL'S TAU CORRELATION MATRIX: FAMILY VARIABLES
TEENAGE MISBEHAVIOR*

Relationship	Tau	Partial Tau
1) Family cohesion/parent-teenager affect (parental control)	.04	-.30
2) Family cohesion/parental control (parent-teenager affect)	.59	.64
3) Parent-teenager affect/parental control (family cohesion)	.46	.54
4) Family cohesion/teenage misbehavior (parent-teenager affect)	-.24	-.24
(parental control)		.0
5) Parent-teenager affect/teenage misbehavior (family cohesion)	-.23	-.23
(parental control)		-.46
6) Parental control/teenage misbehavior (family cohesion)	-.41	-.35
(parent-teenager affect)		-.35

*The variables in parentheses represent the variables controlled. Partial tau reflects the relationship between the original variables when the third variable is controlled.

Hypothesis 2.

As predicted, parent-teenager affect (indirect parental control) is highly and positively related to direct parental control ($\tau = .46$). When family cohesion is partialled out, the relationship between parent-teenager affect and direct parental control is independent of family cohesion ($\tau = .54$).

Hypothesis 3.

The third hypothesis stated that family cohesion would be moderately and negatively related to teenage misbehavior (that is the higher the cohesion, the lower the degree of misbehavior), independent of both parent-teenager affect and direct parental control. Table 4:4 (point #4) indicates that family cohesion and teenage misbehavior are moderately and negatively related ($\tau = -.24$). It also can be seen that the expectation that this relationship would be independent remains when parent-teenager affect is controlled ($\tau = -.24$). However, it does not hold for direct parental control ($\tau = 0.0$). This finding is in accordance with the test of hypothesis 2, where it was suggested that the predictive ability of family cohesion is dependent on direct parental control.

Hypothesis 4.

The fourth hypothesis stated that parent-teenager affect would be moderately, negatively related to teenage misbehavior, independent of both family cohesion and direct parental control. Accordingly, (as can be seen in point 5 of Table 4:4), controlling for

family cohesion does not alter the moderate negative relationship between parent-teenager affect and teenage misbehavior (taus of $-.23$ in both cases). However, it also can be seen that controlling for direct parental control considerably strengthens the negative relationship between parent-teenager affect and teenage misbehavior (from a tau of $-.23$ to a tau of $-.46$).

Hypothesis 5.

As predicted, direct parental control was found to be highly and negatively related to teenage misbehavior ($\tau = -.41$). This relationship is independent of both family cohesion ($\tau = -.35$), and parent-teenager affect ($\tau = -.35$).

This suggests that direct parental control represents the best predictor of teenage misbehavior, independent of both family cohesion and parent-teenager affect.

Hypothesis 6.

Table 4:5 shows that the relationship between neighborhood cohesion and neighborhood control is high and positive ($\tau = .56$), as predicted.

Hypothesis 7.

A minimal relationship was found between neighborhood cohesion and teenage misbehavior ($\tau = -.13$). This relationship is not strengthened when neighborhood control is partialled out ($\tau = .03$).

TABLE 4:5 KENDALL'S TAU CORRELATION MATRIX: NEIGHBORHOOD
VARIABLES AND TEENAGE MISBEHAVIOR*

Relationship	Tau	Partial Tau
1) Neighborhood cohesion/Neighborhood control	.56	
2) Neighborhood cohesion/Teenage misbehavior (Neighborhood control)	-.13	.03
3) Neighborhood control/Teenage misbehavior (Neighborhood cohesion)	-.28	-.26

*The variables in parentheses represent the variables controlled.
Partial tau reflects the relationship between the original
variables when the third variable is controlled.

TABLE 4:6 KENDALL'S TAU CORRELATION MATRIX: TEENAGE MISBEHAVIOR BY SOCIAL CLASS, FAMILY, AND NEIGHBORHOOD VARIABLES.*

Relationship		Tau	Partial Tau
1)	Parental control/Teenage misbehavior (Neighborhood control)	-.41	-.39
	(Neighborhood cohesion)		-.42
	(Social Class)		-.30
2)	Parent-teenager affect/Teenage misbehavior (Neighborhood control)	-.23	-.43
	(Neighborhood cohesion)		-.26
	(Social class)		-.30
3)	Neighborhood cohesion/Teenage misbehavior (Family cohesion)	-.13	-.03
	(Parent-teenager affect)		-.18
	(Parental control)		-.16
	(Social class)		.05
4)	Neighborhood control/Teenage misbehavior (Family cohesion)	-.28	-.19
	(Parent-teenager affect)		-.33
	(Parental control)		-.26
	(Social class)		-.08
5)	Social class/Teenage misbehavior (Family cohesion)	-.44	-.38
	(Parent-teenager affect)		-.47
	(Parental control)		-.34

continued...

continued ... TABLE 4:6

KENDALL'S TAU CORRELATION MATRIX: TEENAGE MISBEHAVIOR
BY SOCIAL CLASS, FAMILY, AND NEIGHBORHOOD VARIABLES.*

Relationship	Tau	Partial Tau
Social class/Teenage misbehavior (Neighborhood control)		-.36
(Neighborhood cohesion)		-.42

*The variables in parentheses represent the variables controlled.
Partial tau reflects the relationship between the original
variables when the third variable is controlled.

Hypothesis 8.

A moderate and negative relationship was found between neighborhood control and teenage misbehavior ($\tau = -.28$). This relationship was found to be independent of neighborhood cohesion ($\tau = -.26$).

Hypothesis 9.

Hypothesis 9 stated that the negative and independent relationship between direct parental control and teenage misbehavior would be stronger than the relationships between the other variables and teenage misbehavior. Table 4:6 shows that the strong negative relationship between direct parental control and teenage misbehavior ($\tau = -.41$) is considerably weakened when social class is partialled out ($\tau = -.30$), but is independent of the other variables.

The relationship between neighborhood control and teenage misbehavior ($\tau = -.28$) is also considerably altered when social class is partialled out ($\tau = -.08$). But, the relationship between social class and teenage misbehavior ($\tau = -.44$) is equally weakened when direct parental control is partialled out ($\tau = .34$), and slightly weakened when neighborhood control is partialled out ($\tau = -.36$).

The relationship between neighborhood cohesion and teenage misbehavior is shown to be negligible ($\tau = -.13$) and changed by the introduction of control factors. Also, the moderate relationship between parent-teenager affect and teenage misbehavior ($\tau = -.23$) is considerably altered when neighborhood control is controlled for

(tau = $-.43$). There seems to be no theoretical meaning for this finding.

The above analysis suggests that there are four predictor variables that are negatively, independently and at least moderately related to teenage misbehavior; ranging in strength from social class and direct parental control, to parent-teenager affect and neighborhood control. It can not be clearly stated whether the relationship between direct parental control and teenage misbehavior is stronger than the relationship between social class and teenage misbehavior.

Summary. It is suggested above that parent-teenager affect (indirect parental control) and direct parental control are independent predictors of teenage misbehavior. It was also found that there is a pronounced linkage between family cohesion and direct parental control, and between neighborhood cohesion and neighborhood control. Direct parental control was found to have definitely more predictive power than neighborhood control, but it was also found that the predictive power of direct parental control is only moderately different than parent-teenager affect and minimally different than social class.

INTERPRETATION

The general hypothesis stated: the stronger the neighborhood control and the higher the neighborhood index of direct parental control, the lower the teenage misbehavior index for that neighborhood. A statistical assessment of this hypothesis is not attempted because neighborhood control and direct parental control are minimally correlated and independent of each other, and because of the rank correlation method used. But, visual inspection of Table 4:1 above and Table 4:7 below supports the general hypothesis.

Tables 4:1 and 4:7 show that the neighborhoods with the lowest teenage misbehavior indices (28, 35, 40, and 21) had a high rank in parent control and/or a high rank in neighborhood control.

The visual picture is not completely supporting to the findings outlined above, for there are a few exceptions to the summary findings. For example, the neighborhood (census tract 28) with the highest neighborhood control rank and the lowest rank for teenage misbehavior, had a medium rank on parental control. Also the neighborhood (35) with the second highest parental control rank and the second lowest teenage misbehavior rank, ranked medium on neighborhood control. But, when both the neighborhood control rank and the parental control rank were high (as seen for neighborhoods 40 and 21) the teenage misbehavior ranks are low. This can also be seen to apply to the opposite end of the ranking continuum, i.e. neighborhoods 11 and 10.

TABLE 4:7 CONDENSED RANKING OF TABLE 4:1*

Neigh- borhood	Neigh- borhood Control	Parent Control	Parent- Teen Affect	Social Class	Teenage Misbehavior
28	High	-	Low	High	Low
35	-	High	High	-	Low
40	High	High	-	High	Low
21	High	High	Low	High	Low
53	-	-	-	-	High
20	-	Low	Low	Low	High
11	Low	Low	Low	-	High
10	Low	Low	-	Low	High

*Low = rankings of 1 to 4

High = rankings of 10 to 13.

When parent-teenager affect was considered, it seemed to predict teenage misbehavior equally as well as parental control and better than neighborhood control, but this does not seem to be visually confirmed (Table 4:7).

From this it can be seen that the most controlling neighborhoods do not always contain the most highly controlling family units, nor do the most highly controlling family units occur in the most highly controlling neighborhoods. Nevertheless, when neighborhood control and parental control are combined they become the best predictors of teenage misbehavior.

This is in direct congruence with the typology of teenage misbehavior suggested on page 28 in Chapter II. This congruence is demonstrated below in Table 4:8. Visually (from Table 4:8), social class still seems to have a very relevant role in predicting teenage misbehavior. Three of the four neighborhoods ranking low on teenage misbehavior, rank high on social class. This suggests that the higher the social class, the lower the teenage misbehavior; which is consistent with the findings specified above.

A diagrammatic scheme is suggested in Figure 4:1 to suggest an interpretation of the findings outlined above. Sequential relationships are specified by uni-directional arrows and co-extensive relationships are designated by two directional arrows.

TABLE 4:8 THE DATA AND SUGGESTED TEENAGE MISBEHAVIOR
 TYPOLOGY: A COMPARISON

Neigh- borhood	Parental Control Rank	Neighbor. Control Rank	Rank of Teenage Misbehavior
40	High(13)	High(10)	Low(3)
21	High(10)	High(12)	Low(4)
54	High(11)	Med(6)	Med(7)
20	Low(1)	Med(9)	High(11)
11	Low(3)	Low(1)	High(12)
10	Low(4)	Low(3)	High(13)

*Low = rankings of 1 to 4

High = rankings of 10 to 13.

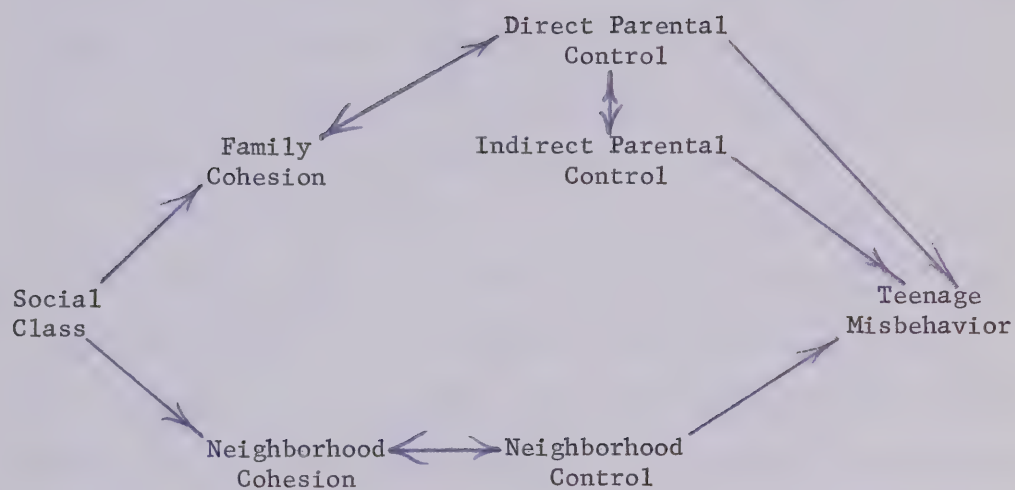


FIGURE 4:1 DIAGRAMMATIC SCHEME OF RELATIONSHIPS

Figure 4:1 suggests that social class is antecedent to family and neighborhood cohesion. Social class is treated as an antecedent variable here, because of its inherent structural characteristics. Social class can be seen as a basic factor in affecting the interaction of the individuals and individual families in a neighborhood. This clarifies the position of social class in the etiology of teenage misbehavior, as being an antecedent structural factor effecting control exercised over teenage behavior.

Because of the face-to-face personal interaction, social control was suggested to be most effectively exercised within a primary group. The family unit was seen as a clear example of a primary group, whereas the neighborhood interaction was seen as a hybrid of primary and secondary relationships. Also, the face-to-face interactions were suggested to be the most effective direct control of deviant acts because of the identification process that occurs in natural (*Gemeinschaft*) primary groups. Indirect social control within the family was suggested as facilitated through a strong affectional relationship between the parent and the child. In the findings outlined above, it was found that indirect and direct parental control were independently related to teenage misbehavior. It appears that though these two forms of parental control independently predict teenage misbehavior, they also additively constitute parental social control. In the original theoretical model it was suggested that family cohesion and parent-teenager affect would be strongly related, because family cohesion measured the interaction between the entire family

members whereas parent-teenager affect measured the interaction between one parent and her teenager. This relationship was suggested because both variables were felt to be measuring interaction between family members even though one measured the interaction between two members (parent-teenager affect) versus the other measured the relationship among all family members (family cohesion). Since the family cohesion variable measured the quantity of interaction within entire families, whereas the parent-teenager affect variable measured the quality of interaction between one parent and her teenager, this assumption could not be tested adequately. In the analysis it became clear that parent-teenager affect was actually a type of parental control, and can now be comfortably designated an indirect parental control. The additive property between parent-teenager affect (indirect parental control) and direct parental control is much more evident than was apparent at first. It is suggested in figure 4:1 that cohesion and control are antecedent to teenage misbehavior. This is based on the assumption that the relationships and dynamics within a family exist before a teenager is faced with the opportunity to misbehave.

It was suggested that neighborhood social control is less effective than parental control because of less intensive interaction within the neighborhood. This led to the hypothesis that parental control would be more predictive of teenage misbehavior than neighborhood control, which was affirmed in the findings outlined above.

Therefore the major modification in the theoretical model outlined at the outset of this thesis is the placement of social class as an antecedent variable rather than a control factor. Initially,

social class was suggested as a control variable, but was not placed within the theoretical model. The data analysis has modified this placement, for social class was found to be highly related to the independent and dependent variables. The major nullification is in the changing position of indirect parental control from additive with family cohesion to additive with direct parental control, but independently predictive of teenage misbehavior.

The data analysis has shown no independent relationship between family cohesion and indirect parental control; but a strong independent relationship between direct and indirect parental control. The major affirmations can be seen in the role of the family versus the neighborhood in controlling teenage behavior. The characteristic interaction within the family as a *Gemeinschaft*-type cohesive group, is highly correlated to direct parental control. The hybrid of primary and secondary interaction within the neighborhoods, (between families) is highly correlated to neighborhood control. This leads directly to the affirmed hypothesis that the most efficient prediction of teenage misbehavior is a combination of high parental and neighborhood control.

LIMITATIONS

There are certain specific methodological limitations in this thesis, as pointed out in the conclusion of the methodology chapter, Chapter III. These limitations were suggested as: the very subjective nature of the concepts of cohesion and control, a mail back

questionnaire as a very obtrusive research method, variables based on perceptions, response bias, etc.

Other limitations in the research methods became apparent in the course of the analysis. The choice of the rank correlation method over individual correlations is an example. One of the less obvious limitations is the possibility of obtaining more than one ranking per variable, depending upon where the cutting points of the categories of response were delineated, or whether the percent high or the percent high plus medium was ranked. There is also the question of how much the researcher's middle class bias is at work in constructing the questionnaire items and formulating the variables.

All of these limitations and questions naturally lead to the need of replication and reassessment of the present theoretical suggestions and interpretations. In another research project testing the same ideas, it would be preferred to try a more unobtrusive method of data collection. This was not done within the design of the present research project because of time and monetary limitations. A participant observer approach may get at a more subtle picture of cohesion or control, and their relation to teenage misbehavior. Also, a more representative sample of the neighborhood would have facilitated neighborhood characterization by the data generated. In the present thesis findings are restrictively applied back to census tracts of families with teenagers in public schools from grades 9 to 10.

CONCLUSIONS

Family cohesion and direct parental control were found to be very highly correlated, but no relationship was found between family cohesion and parent-teenager affect (indirect control). This suggests that family cohesion is measuring a completely different aspect of family relationships than the parent-teenager affect variable. Since no independent relationship was found between family cohesion and teenage misbehavior, whereas a strong, negative, and independent relationship was found between direct parental control and teenage misbehavior; it is suggested that direct parental control is an intervening variable between family cohesion and teenage misbehavior.

A mutually additive relationship is suggested between direct parental control and parent-teenager affect (indirect control). But these two variables independently predict teenage misbehavior.

Social class was found to be as highly predictive of teenage misbehavior as direct parental control, but was treated as an antecedent structural variable.

The strong relationships found between cohesion and control were complimentary to the theoretical scheme outlined. The more primary interaction and Gemeinschaft-type cohesion present in family relationships which is closely related to parental control, was more strongly predictive of teenage misbehavior than neighborhood control.

The general hypothesis was affirmed. Therefore it can be stated that the stronger the neighborhood control and the higher the neighborhood index of parental control, the lower the teenage mis-

behavior index for that neighborhood.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Barth, E.A.T., W.B. Watson, and W. Blanchard,
1966 "Norms and Social Relations: Some Problems of Parent-Child Relations In Mass Society", in J.R. Folta and E.S. Beck, A Sociological Framework For Patient Care, New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
- Blalock, H.M., Jr.
1960 Social Statistics, New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.
- Bourgette, P. and Hackler, J.C.
1968 "Community Cohesiveness and Its Impact on Community Behavior: A Research Project", a paper prepared for the Proceedings of the Western Association of Sociologists and Anthropologists, Banff, December, 1968.
- Bourgette, P. and Hackler, J.C.
1969 "Dollars, Dissonance, and Survey Returns", Unpublished paper.
- Bowerman, C.E. and J.W. Kinch,
1958-59 "Changes in Family and Peer Orientation of Children Between the Fourth and Tenth Grades", Social Forces, 37:20 6-211.
- Collard, M. Pauline,
1967 "Significant Differences Between Redicivists and Non-Recidivists", British Journal of Criminology, 7 (#1, January): 93-102.
- Cartwright, D. and A. Zander, (eds),
1960 "Introduction - Group Cohesiveness", Chpt. in Group Dynamics, Elmsford, New York: Row, Peterson & Co.: 69-94.
- Cervantes, Lucius F.,
1965 "Family Background, Primary Relationships, and the High School Dropout", Journal of Marriage and the Family, 27 (May): 218-223.
- Clausen, J.A.,
1968 Socialization and Society, Boston: Little and Brown & Co.
- Cloward, R.A. and Ohlin, L.E.
1961 Delinquency and Opportunity, Glencoe: The Free Press.
- Cooley, C.H.
1913 Social Organization, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Bibliography ... continued

- Dentler, R.A. and L. J. Monroe,
1961 "Social Correlates of Early Adolescent Theft, ASR,
26:733-743.
- Durkheim, E.,
1933 The Division of Labor in Society, New York: The Free Press.
- Eisenberg, L.,
1965 "A Developmental Approach To Adolescence", Children,
12(#4, July-August): 131-135.
- Eisman, Bernice
1959 "Some Operational Measures of Cohesiveness and Their
Interrelations", Human Relations, 12(2):183-189.
- Feldman, R.A.
1968 "Interrelationships Among Three Bases of Group Integration",
Sociometry, 31 (March): 30-45.
- Fraser, Graeme S.
1967 "Parent-Adolescent Relationships and Delinquent Behavior:
A Cross-National Comparison", Sociological Quarterly,
8(Autumn): 505-513.
- Glueck, S. and Glueck, E.,
1957 "Working Mothers and Delinquency", Mental Hygiene,
41 (July): 329-333.
- Gold, Martin
1963 Status Forces In Delinquent Boys, Ann Arbor, Michigan:
The University of Michigan, p. 35.
- Johnson, S.C.,
1967 "Hierarchical Clustering Schemes", Psychometrika,
32(#3): 241-254.
- LaPiere, R.T.A.,
1954 A Theory of Social Control, New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co.,
Inc.
- McCord, W., McCord, J, and Zola, I.K.
1959 Origins of Crime, New York: Columbia University Press.
- Maccoby, E.E., J.P. Johnson, and R.M. Church,
1958 "Community Integration and the Social Control of Juvenile
Delinquency", Journal of Social Issues, 14(3): 38-51.

Bibliography ... continued

- Merton, R.R.,
1938 "Social Structure and Anomie", ASR, 3 (October: 672-682.
- Miller, W.B.,
1958 "Lower Class Culture As a Generating Milieu of Gang Delinquency", Journal of Social Issues, 14:5-19.
- Nye, F. Ivan,
1958 Family Relationships and Delinquent Behavior, New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Quay, H.C.,
1965 Juvenile Delinquency, Princeton, N.J.: D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc.
- Parsons, T., and Bales R.F.,
1955 Family, Socialization and Interaction Process, Glencoe, Illinois: Free Press.
- Reiss, Albert J., Jr.,
1951 "Delinquency as a Failure of Personal Social Controls", ASR, 16:196-207.
- Robinson, W.S.,
1950 "Ecological Correlations and the Behavior of Individuals", ASR, 15:351-357.
- Rodman, H. and P. Grams,
1967 "Juvenile Delinquency and the Family: A Review and Discussion", in President's Commission of Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Task Force Report: Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, pp. 188-221.
- Sears, R.R.,
1957 "Identification As a Form of Behavior Development", in D.B. Harris (editor), The Concept of Development, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Shibutani, Tomatsu,
1961 Society and Personality, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc.
- Short, James F., Jr.,
1957 "Differential Association and Delinquency", Social Problems, 4(January): 233-239.

Bibliography ... continued

- Siegel, Sidney,
 1956 Nonparametric Statistics: For The Behavioral Sciences,
 New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., pp. 223-229.
- Stoke, S.M.,
 1950 "An Inquiry Into the Concept of Indentification",
Journal of Genet-Psychol., 76: 163-89.
- Stott, D.H.,
 1960 "Prediction of Delinquency from Non-Delinquent Behavior",
British Journal of Delinquency, 10: 195-210.
- Sutherland, E.H.,
 1949 White Collar Crime, New York: Dryden.
- Sutherland, E.H., and D.R. Cressey,
 1955 Principles of Criminology, 5th edition, New York:
 Lippencott, pp. 74-81.
- Toennies, F.,
 1957 Community and Society, New York: Harper & Row, Publishers.
- Webb, E.J., Campbell, D. T., Schwartz, R.D., and L. Sechrest,
 1966 Unobtrusive Measures, Chicago: Rand McNally & Co.
- Winch, R.R.,
 1962 Identification and Its Familial Determinants,
 Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.
- Wirth, Louis,
 1957 "Urbanism As a Way of Life", in Hatt, R.K. and A. J. Reiss,
 Jr., (editors), Cities and Society, Glencoe: The Free Press,
 pp. 46-63.
- Wolfgang, M.E., L. Savitz, and N. Johnston,
 1962 The Sociology of Crime and Delinquency, New York: John Wiley
 & Sons, Inc.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA LIBRARY

REQUEST FOR DUPLICATION

I wish a photocopy of the thesis by

Siperko, Gloria (author)

entitled The relationship of neighborhood and
parental social controls to teenage misbehavior

The copy is for the sole purpose of private scholarly or scientific study and research. I will not reproduce, sell or distribute the copy I request, and I will not copy any substantial part of it in my own work without permission of the copyright owner. I understand that the Library performs the service of copying at my request, and I assume all copyright responsibility for the item requested.

B29962